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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,

THE SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL, a large first-class weekly newspaper, containing thirty-two columns of interesting reading matter, is now published. Below will be found the

CONTENTS FOR THIS WEEK:

PAGE 1st.—Poetry; The Experience of an Army Surgeon; Sermon, by the Rev. W. T. Wylie; Under Fire at Charleston; Telegraphic dispatches from two miles from Atlanta; New Oil Discoveries; Bank Expansions; &c.

PAGE 2d.—The kind of Peace the South wants; The Knights of the Golden Circle; Peace; Fighting for Independence; One Hundred Day Men; Secretary Fessenden's Appeal to the Country; Mining News; Late News Items, &c.

PAGE 3d.—Information relating to the Draft; List of Sick and Wounded Pennsylvania Soldiers at Nashville; Telegraphic dispatches from Washington, the Army of the Potomac, Sherman's Army, St. Louis, Philadelphia and other points; Market Reports, &c.

PAGE 4TH.—Editorials; An Oil Lake in Trinidad; Regulations concerning the Internal Revenue; Correspondence from Nashville; Recruiting Negroes in the South; &c., &c.

The Commercial Department, including all the Pittsburgh Markets, will be found to be full and reliable, as they are specially reported for the COMMERCIAL.

TERMS.

One copy for one year, $1 50. Single copies for sale at the counter in the Publication Office, this morning, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE cents.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Potomac Army Moving.

Our telegrams this morning announce the fact that Gen. GRANT has again assumed the offensive. The enemy held an entrenched position on the north bank of the James river, which our forces attacked on Tuesday and carried. At last accounts, our troops were pursuing the flying enemy on Wednesday.

Volunteer Regiments for One Year.

The importance of the authority granted the State government to raise new regiments for one year cannot be lightly estimated. It will enable many districts to fill their quotas with one year men, that otherwise would have been unable to do so. It will also enable men who have been prevented from enlisting on account of being scattered through skeleton regiments to enter new organizations commanded by men whom they know, and in whose selection they will have a voice. It will also afford an opportunity to those who, dreading the rigors of a draft, would go for a short term not being well able to remain absent from their homes three years. Besides, volunteers in the one year service will escape the jests with which, too often and undeservedly, the drafted man is greeted by veterans in the camp and in the field. Again, the one year recruit, in a new organization, has a good chance for promotion, while in old regiments and companies he has little or none. The one year new organizations should be popularized, and towns that could raise but one company under the three year call should raise two or more now, thus raising a credit that will cover any subsequent call of the President. Now is the time to provide not only for the present but the future.

Exempting New York Hundred Day Men.

A dispatch from New York says the One Hundred-Day Men from that State will be exempted from the draft, in accordance with an arrangement made at Washington. If this be so, the decision of the Provost Marshal General and Mr. Solicitor WHITING have been reversed. The law itself was sufficiently clear on that point without anybody's decision; and we are disposed to regret that it is not clear the other way, for we believe that it would be more in accordance with sound policy.

If the dispatch referred to is correct, the view maintained by us yesterday would seem to have been adopted, at least so far as New York is concerned. As we do not suppose a partial rule will be attempted, we may expect that the One-Hundred-Day Men from Pennsylvania and other States will be included within the one said to have been made for New York. We will say, however, that we doubt the authenticity of the report.

An Allegheny County Brigade.

The organization of new regiments for one year cannot fail to give an impetus to recruiting, and now that the people have the opportunity of serving their country for the short period of twelve months, and aid in administering the death-blow to the rebellion, we count upon Allegheny county having her quota speedily in the field. General GRANT is, perhaps at this moment, striking the decisive blow, but there remains something to do afterwards. A correspondent, "G. H. T." suggests that "as the quota of Allegheny county is 2,700, that it be raised as a special brigade, to be called the 'Allegheny County Legion,' or 'Allegheny County Reserves,' to be commanded by some tried Allegheny county officers. Let there be a co-operation of the various districts to this effect, and not only will the object of their present individual efforts be accomplished—clearing the districts from the draft, but one more bright star will be added to the chaplet of Allegheny county's patriotism. I merely make the suggestion in a crude shape, as one that seems fruitful of success and of all the good desired to be accomplished by the present volunteer movement, in a more expeditious and effective method."

CO-OPERATION IS WANTED.—There should be an united effort on the part of all the districts in the county to secure the quota under the last call. We would suggest that each ward, borough and township, in citizens' meeting assembled, should appoint one of the most energetic and influential of their number, and that these appointees should constitute an Executive Committee to superintend recruiting. The Executive Committee could appoint subcommittees on finance, recruiting, &c. Such an organization would be of invaluable service at this time. Only thirty-four working days remain in which to fill our quota.

CHANCE FOR THE RESERVES.—We understand that Gov. CURTIN feels disposed to officer the new regiments with veteran soldiers. The Reserves in Allegheny county should set to work immediately and recruit squads and companies. They have had experience in the art of war—have learned it in the severest school—and are just the men to make good officers and messmates.

THE report that Gen. CROOK has been selected to command in the place of Gen. HUNTER will be received with hearty satisfaction. It appears to be generally conceded that the country is paying dearly for HUNTER'S blunders.

THE PULPIT.—We shall publish to-morrow a Discourse by the Rev. Dr. PAGE, on Politics in the Church, being a review of the action of the late Episcopal Convention held in this city.

JOLLY!—The rebels claim a victory over SHERMAN at Atlanta!

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1864. NO. 272.

The New Rebel Raid.

Reports from the last rebel raid to the Potomac are still of an unsatisfactory nature. Our dispatches place EARLY, LONGSTREET and HILL each in chief command, one report announcing that the former was wounded and was succeeded by the latter. Generals CROOK and AVERILL are safe and uninjured with their commands, but the brave Col. MULLIGAN is severely wounded and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Maj. WRIGHT, of the gallant Sixth Corps, is chief in command of our forces in that Department, and has his headquarters at Monocacy. The rebels are also reported to have fallen back from the Potomac towards Martinsburg and Winchester. All the fords of the Potomac being guarded, it is not probable they will attempt an incursion into Pennsylvania.

Late News Items.

At Cairo, the *Belle* had arrived from St. Louis. She had a tremendous crowd of people, nearly six hundred in number, ninety-five of whom were prisoners captured from Forrest at Tupelo, and are being taken to the Penitentiary at Alton. She had ninety-one refugees for Cairo, who will be sent to various places North. They are in a wretched condition.

Captain John Mitchel, a son of the Irish refugee of that name, was killed on the parapet of Fort Sumter on the 19th. This is the second son that the elder Mitchel has lost in the rebel service.

Col. Henry D. Washburne of the 18th Indiana regiment, has been nominated for Congress in the 7th Congressional District of his State. He is now at the front at Petersburg. He is a young man of very fair abilities as a speaker, popular with the masses, and has a record as an officer of which Indiana may justly be proud. Voorhees' friends intend to spend money freely, having raised a campaign fund of $5,000 in cash. Washburne's friends have also raised a fund of over $5,000 within the last two weeks for the Sanitary Commission, $535 of which was contributed at the Union Convention yesterday. Voorhees pockets the cash, and thrusts resolutions of sympathy at the soldier. Instead of empty words the Unionists of the 7th District send greenbacks.

A new photograph of President Lincoln has been got out that looks as if taken when he was full blown with the small pox; but on minute examination the little blotches prove to be *petite* photographs of other people, generals, statesmen, actors, politicians, &c., to the number of some 100, and all so well executed as to be readily recognized.

A dispatch from Chambersburg says that the Union County Convention met at that place on Tuesday, and nominated the Hon. A. K. McClure for Assembly. He was instructed to vote for Gen. Koontz, of Somerset, for Congress.

John Savage has accepted the chief editorial position on the New Orleans *Daily Times*, and will, with his family, start about a month hence for the new scene of his labors.

Downing, the "colored oyster man" of New York, has retired from business, having amassed a fortune.

Adah Isaacs Menken has given Orpheus C. Kerr a perpetual furlough, as she has taken to herself a gay Lothario, with whom she is off to Australia. Poor Orpheus, and has it come to this?

The week's exports from New York of domestic produce and miscellaneous have been to the enormous amount of $8,040,381, including $3,383,296 to the single port of Liverpool. The total exports in the same week last year were to the value of only $3,283,305.

Ex-Judge Thompson, who was banished from Western Virginia, some months ago, on account of his hostile attitude to the Government, has been permitted to return upon the condition that he takes the oath of allegiance and discontinues his suit entered by him against Gov. Pierpoint, these being the terms mentioned in his application to the War Department.

Late Military Intelligence.

The latest intelligence from the new rebel raid appears to be that the rebels still hold Martinsburg, notwithstanding it is asserted that General Kelley was in possession. The rebels, it is said, occupy Falling Water on the Virginia side, and our forces Williamsport on the Maryland side, the contest being for the ford. There is no evidence that Early has been reinforced. The affair at Winchester on Saturday, when Col. Mulligan was wounded, was only a skirmish. General Crook was forced to retreat, finding his small command flanked, when, finding no reply to a flag of truce addressed to him by the President, as to whether any considerable body of rebel troops had left his front to reinforce Early and Breckinridge, replied that the rebel army was as strong at Petersburg as ever, and that he did not believe that any considerable force had been sent to the valley. The fords of the Susquehanna are to be fortified, and Engineers for that purpose have been sent forward.

General order 234, from the War Department, announces that Brevet Major General George Crook is especially assigned by the President to command in the Department of West Virginia, with the rank and pay of Brevet Major General, thus suspending General Hunter. By direction of the President, Brevet Maj. General Wm. H. Emory is assigned to the duty according to his brevet as Major General.

Major General Sandford, of the New York State Militia, it is reported, has succeeded in obtaining from the War Department, that such of the one hundred days' men from that State as may be in the service at the time of the draft will be sworn in.

Gen. Grant is clearing out his camp hospital, and sending his sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived here to-day, and among them a number of officers. This means business.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that it is pretty reliably ascertained that Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, was killed at Bunker Hill. Col. Campbell is a native of Cambria county, and had just returned to the army from a brief furlough.

SEMMES PHOTOGRAPHED.—Edward Everett has published a long paper upon the Alabama and Semmes chivalry, which the Englishman applauds loudly applaud. According to Mr. Everett, Semmes' conduct displays more of the spirit of a freebooter than a chivalrous officer, "an unbroken series of depredations, but only of violence, but of illegality, deception and falsehood reduced to action." First, he left England in violation of the neutrality laws of that country and by deceiving the British Government. He got his crew and armament by another violation of municipal law and deception. He has throughout, until the end most lately himself, dodged an encounter with any American vessel of war, and never sailed under his own colors, always showing a foreign flag to deceive. If he ever hauled a foreign vessel, he always reported himself a U. S. steamer of war, for the purpose of embroiling us with foreign nations by showing us disposed to subject foreign commerce to vexatious annoyances at sea. His hiding himself in the Deerhound, and after escaping accusing Captain Winslow of inhumanity are fitting adjuncts to such a career. The Edinburg *Mercury*, a Scotch journal, takes a view of Semmes' conduct nearly similar to that of Mr. Everett, formed from reading the "Cruise of the Alabama," prepared by an officer on board, and published in England. The Scotchman says:

"That pamphlet we have read with the utmost loathing—loathing that a vile, lying, drunken debauched and frequently mutinous crew, such as that of the Alabama, as here described, should excite the sympathy and command the regards of a portion of the British people; loathing, that a scheming, skulking, deceiving and unscrupulous fellow, such as Capt. Semmes is here shown to be—most approaching Yankee—should in a disordered state of the public mind, be characterized as either spirited or brave, not to talk of 'chivalrous' or 'noble,' and loathing, too, that at a time like the present, when, in the cause of humanity pursued by the supporters of the Alabama adopted by other notions, our whole mercantile marine might be swept off the face of the seas, there should be found in Britain men ready to vindicate the conduct and the stratagems by which she succeeded in almost every instance in capturing her prize."

"The fact is, if we are to believe this pamphlet, every one of the hundreds of unprotected merchant vessels captured, burned and sunk by Captain Semmes, during his 'Cruise' was captured by deceit, by hoisting false flags, chiefly those of Great Britain, and by telling the most atrocious lies; and in not a single instance, as we have already said, did the 'heroic' Captain attack a vessel, large or small, with or without guns, till his hands had first entrapped and deceived it by the representations as to his real character and aims."

Semmes seems likely to go down to history with a record which will enable an impartial verdict to be rendered to his actions and upon his pretentions to high chivalry.

HOW TO MAKE SOUP.—Liebig, in his Researches on Food, says: "When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, in the finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausage or mincemeat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly a minute or two, is strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as cannot be obtained, even by boiling for hours, from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt and other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup which can in any way be prepared from one pound of flesh."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cheering Response to Secretary Fessenden's Appeal.

Large Subscriptions to New Loan.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

Female Rebel Sentenced to Prison.

The Rendition of Semmes and Crew.

DECISION OF THE NAVAL COURT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Subscriptions to New Loan.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The response to Secretary Fessenden's appeal in behalf of the new loan is cheering beyond the most sanguine expectations. About two and a half millions were subscribed for yesterday in New York alone. No report was received from Boston, Philadelphia or the other great cities, but private advices indicate large subscriptions there as well as in New York. Private advices from New York to-day are quite satisfactory. The First National Bank of this city received about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars subscription to-day. Returns from the rest are not expected for two or three days.

Tax on Officer's Salary.

It is announced that disbursing officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will not remit or deposit the tax on salaries deducted by them, but will treat it as they do the deduction for the benefit of the Naval Hospital Fund, continuing, however, to render the usual statement to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

General Gilmore.

General Gilmore, whose foot and ankle were so severely injured by the falling of his horse two weeks ago, while in pursuit of the Maryland Invasion, is now at West Point. He is reported doing well, but not likely to be able to resume active service for some days.

The Tax on Oil.

The oil will be exempt from tax under the Internal Revenue act as a solid or semi-liquid substance, bearing the same relation to petroleum that sperine does to lard oil. All oils under the name of paraffine oils, used for illuminating purposes, is subject to a duty of twenty cents per gallon; and all mixtures of paraffine with other substances, to form tanners oil, or lubricating oils, are liable to an ad valorem duty of five per cent.

Merchants' National Bank.

The old and rich Mercnants' Bank of Boston has come under the operation of the national banking law, and is now known as "The Merchants' National Bank," and is designated as a depository of public moneys, and therefore authorized to receive subscriptions to the new loan.

Female Rebel Sentenced.

One of the Baltimore female rebels found guilty of corresponding with the enemy, has been sentenced to imprisonment during the rebellion, and to employment for the benefit of Union soldiers. She has been sent to Fitchburg, Mass.

Secretary Fessenden Going North.

Secretary Fessenden expects to leave for the North on Saturday afternoon. The railroad company places a special car at his disposal. He will remain in Philadelphia one or two days, and perhaps one day in New York.

The Case of Semmes and Crew.

A correct statement of the action of the Navy Department in relation to Semmes and his brother pirates carried off by the English tender Deerhound, is that the case was referred to a board of three naval officers, who reported that under the laws of war, and following the precedent established in the Mercedita case, they were properly our prisoners. This decision has been approved, and a formal demand has been or will be made as soon as possible upon the rebel Government to release a corresponding number of our men held by them as prisoners, by way of exchange. It is not true that any demand is to be made upon England for their rendition.

From the Southwest.

NOTORIOUS GUERRILLA KILLED.

Postoffice Robbed by Guerrillas,

Dr. Gilpin, of Louisville, Not Killed.

FIRE IN DOOMED ATLANTA.

LOUISVILLE, July 28,

The Nashville *Union* says:—Monday night Capt. Brockman, of Col. Stokes' Tennessee company, attacked Tomp Curry's gang of guerrillas in De Kalb county and routed them, killing Curry and five of his men. Curry was a noted guerrilla and long a terror to East Tennesseans.

Round Run, a small village in this county, was entered this morning by a gang of guerrillas. Stores were robbed and the postoffice ransacked. The citizens were told that the buildings would be burned if he kept any more Government property in them.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 26th, on account of an unfortunate fire, commencing in Connelly Block the preceding night, which consumed half a million dollars worth of property. During the fire the burning buildings were pillaged by the spectators.

Yesterday's statement of the killing of Dr. Gilpin is incorrect. The report arose from his having had some difficulty with a soldier, and was magnified into a collision which did not occur.

From California.

Feelings of Mexicans in the State.

ARREST OF CHAS. L. WELLER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.

The Mexican population in the southern counties of this state are beginning to take sides for and against the usurpation of Maximilian. The great majority of them support Juarez, and express regret that the United States did not long since extend its protection over the republic of Mexico.

Charles L. Weller, ex-Postmaster of San Francisco, has been arrested and imprisoned at Alcatras on the charge of using treasonable language at the meeting of a supposed secret club. Mr. Weller is the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., July 28.

Her Majesty's steamer Margaretta Stevenson, Capt. J. Orlebar, left here this morning for Trinity Bay, with Mr. Cyrus W. Field on board, for the purpose of selecting a place for landing the Atlantic cable.

REBEL RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., July 28.

Parties of Rebel cavalry are crossing the Cumberland, making their way into Kentucky. Yesterday a party of 125 crossed a few miles above, under Col. Johnson. Another small party crossed below. They were all armed and mounted, and had regular officers.

Grain Elevator Destroyed by Fire.

OGDENSBURG, July 28.

The large railroad grain elevator and the adjoining sheds, which contained about 20,000 barrels of flour and nearly 100,000 bushels of grain, were entirely destroyed, with the contents, by fire, this afternoon. The fire is supposed to have caught from the sparks of a passing locomotive. Insurance partial.

THE AMERICAN KNIGHTS.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.

The statement contained in the dispatch this morning, concerning the existence, plans and purposes of the order of the American Knights, are based upon very voluminous testimony, taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri.

Declined Assistant Treasuryship.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Moses Taylor, who was recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States at New York has declined the position.

Schooner Captured by the Rebels.

NEW YORK, July 28.

A schooner which got ashore in Chesapeake Bay was taken possession of by the rebels on Sunday night.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Col. Mulligan Severely Wounded.

He Fell into the Enemy's Hands.

REBELS TURNING FARMERS.

REBEL GENERAL EARLY WOUNDED.

Rebels Still on the Virginia Shore.

Their Movement Not Developed.

STORY OF A VIRGINIA REFUGEE.

Early and Breckinridge in Command.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

I have information from Harper's Ferry up to noon to-day. Up to that time the rebels had made no demonstration on that place. Gen. Hunter has his headquarters in the town. Gen. Wright, who is in command of all our forces in that department, has his headquarters at Monocacy, with his forces well disposed for any emergency. Generals Averill, Crook and Kelly are safe and well.

Details have been received of the fate of Col. Mulligan. During the charge on the rebel lines at the battle of Winchester, he was shot in the shoulder and thigh. A squad of his men attempted to carry him off the field, when the rebels, who were pressing our lines, came charging on, and the colors of Mulligan's brigade were endangered. Mulligan said to the squad which was carrying him, "Lay me down, and save the flag." The men refused, and he again summoned them to lay him down, this time more peremptorily. He was laid down and fell into the hands of the rebels. A flag of truce was sent to endeavor to learn of his condition, and if dead to secure his body. His wife accompanied the flag of truce. Have not yet learned what success it had.

The opinion now is that the rebels only want to hold the mouth of the Shenandoah Valley, in order to harvest the crops and carry them off to Richmond. Officers of General Crook's staff say the valley has been very extensively planted, and that the crops were unusually fine for this season. Whatever may be their intentions, our military authorities have caused all the fords of the Potomac to be thoroughly guarded in case the rebels might think of carrying off the crops of Pennsylvania after they have finished the crops in the Shenandoah Valley.

It is now generally believed that Early has been reinforced by a part of Longstreet's corps, and it is stated that Long Street is in the command of all the rebel forces in the Valley. Dispatches from Baltimore indicate that movements are in progress by which the rebels will be compelled to leave Shenandoah Valley sooner than they anticipated. Details of all such movements are of course contraband just now. Let us hope something will be done to show Early and company that we are wide awake. Gen. Hunter has begun to make Frederick City too hot for the Secessionists who were active in pointing out Union men, and otherwise assisting the rebels during their late visit to that place. Sceesh protest, but Hunter is inexorable and will hear no excuse.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Advices from Upper Maryland represent the people yet much alarmed at the prospect of another invasion. Business is almost suspended in Frederick and Hagerstown, and many of the citizens had left. The government property at Frederick has been removed to a place of safety. The rebel movements in the valley does not yet develop its strength or its purpose, nor has it yet obtained an alarming aspect. So far as is known the rebels have not only not seized Harper's Ferry or any of the fords of the river, but have not indicated any desire to do so. They maintain a threatening attitude and are giving us time to make all needful preparations. Their pickets occupied the Virginia shore opposite Williamsport at last advices, and there was some harmless picket firing.

A Virginia refugee reports that the force is the same as that recently in Maryland, and that it has not been materially increased in numbers. He says Early is chief in command with Breckinridge next; that they and their respected staffs stopped over night at his house last Friday. He says they had two hundred mounted and armed negroes in their command, who seemed to be acting as forced guides, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The situation at Alexandria is unchanged. Advices have been received at the War Department giving the gratifying assurance of the safety of Gen. Averill and his now oft-forgotten brigade, which is mounted, and will soon be fit for duty. No rebels have crossed the Potomac.

NEW YORK, July 28.

Advices from Baltimore say that Early is retreating from Winchester lost about 1000 men and a few guns. General Kelly is still at Cumberland. The rebel strength is believed to be near 30,000 under A. P. Hill. Early was left on account of a wound. General Wright has been placed in command of the troops on the upper Potomac, and is moving on the rebels, who are having considerable fighting. Cars run regularly between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 28.

The rebels have not yet shown the slightest sign of pushing their incursions across the Potomac, and in consequence the population of Lower Maryland is quieting down. The Union citizens of Frederick, who had designed taking flight, and who had sent away their plate, &c., have now made up their minds to remain.

The *Times'* correspondent at Frederick City telegraphs that the Secessionists are jubilant. From Hagerstown this afternoon report that no rebels had yet shown themselves anywhere on the Potomac.

Col. Mulligan's fate is not yet known but a flag of truce was to-day sent into the rebel lines to ascertain regarding him.

FREDERICK, July 21, 2 p. m.

A stage from Hagerstown has just arrived, learn from the passengers that all is quiet on the Upper Potomac. The rebel scouts have disappeared from the line of the Potomac, and it is said that they have fallen back beyond Martinsburg. The belief is that the rebels are simply remaining in the valley for the purpose of gathering the crops.

Gen. Averill will learn with certainty, is uninjured, and at the head of his cavalry. Col. Mulligan is undoubtedly killed.

The particulars I obtain of Sunday's battle, which took place between Martinsburg and Winchester, must lessen its importance. Some of our dismounted cavalry are reported to have behaved badly, and occasioned much of the loss we suffered. The artillery, it is said, suffered quite as much loss as we sustained, but in the disaster of the retreat we lost a great many prisoners.

Affairs in Missouri.

GUERRILLAS BEING DRIVEN OUT.

Thornton and Gang Across the Missouri

Prominent Citizens Enlist for One Year

ST. LOUIS, July 28.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says:—Col. Catherwood, commanding the Sixth State Militia and First Iowa Cavalry, telegraphs to headquarters from Haynesville, Clay county, that he is making clean work of the guerrillas in that region. He also says that Thornton and part of his force crossed the Missouri river, just above Lexington.

Recruing men for twelve months' regiments is very brisk, and there will be no difficulty in raising the number called for. Many prominent citizens have enlisted.

Rebel Prisoners at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 28.

One thousand and twenty-five rebel prisoners, including sixty-four commissioned officers, arrived here this morning. They were captured near Atlanta, in the battles from the 19th to the 22d, and comprise troops from nearly all of the Southern States. The officers are one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major. The balance are low officers.

Damage to the Welland Canal.

THOROLD, C. W., July 28.

This morning the propellor Akron, bound up in the Welland Canal, carried away the gates of Lock No. 20, and drove her against Lock No. 20, breaking one of its gates. The steamer Moffatt, leaving Lock No. 22 at the time, broke her back on the Tenitre Selu. It will take at least three days to repair the damages.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary and Asthmatic troubles, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

THE OFFENSIVE AGAIN ASSUMED.

Enemy Surprised and Defeated.

Four Large Cannon Captured.

OUR TROOPS RAPIDLY PURSUING.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive. On Tuesday night, a force moved to the north bank of the James river, and surprised the enemy in position there. They were attacked on Wednesday morning, and driven from their entrenchments. Four large cannon were captured, and our troops were rapidly pushing after the flying enemy at ten o'clock yesterday.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

The Rebels Take the Aggressive,

They Attempt a Flank Movement,

Fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday,

Heavy Artillery and Musketry Firing,

GRANT'S TROOPS IN POSITION.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The mail steamer John Brooks arrived here this morning from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning at one o'clock. At that hour all was quiet in front of Petersburg, but on Tuesday afternoon a movement of the rebels was discovered, which, although not fully developed, indicated that they were attempting to flank Gen. Butler's position on the right, or were endeavoring to gain Harrison's Landing for the purpose of getting in his rear. The *Star* learns that the proper disposition of troops was immediately made to check them and find out their intentions. Artillery firing commenced at Point of Rocks early in the evening of Tuesday, and continued all night. Our infantry, batteries and gunboats were said to have been engaged, but most of the firing was attributed to the gunboats. Fighting was also going on near Bermuda Hundred, and it was reported the rebels were making demonstrations from that place. Parties who were at General Butler's Headquarters, on Tuesday night, say that the roar of musketry and artillery was incessant. Yesterday morning, when the Brooks came down the river, the firing was still going on, but seemed to have slackened somewhat. Early yesterday morning Grant was reported as preparing a position for his troops to foil any rebel movement. The officers attached to the Brooks state that the firing heard by them on Tuesday was more heavy and incessant than any they have heard during Grant's campaign.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent of the 26th says:—Yesterday morning heavy artillery firing has been going on in the direction of General Foster's front, on the north bank of the James river, since day light this morning, and as I write (noon) the firing has not ceased distinctly heard. For several days past, the rebels have been reinforcing heavily at that point, as if they suspected an intention to mass forces against the Petersburg and Richmond front from that quarter. The heavy firing of this morning is probably an attack on Foster's position, to anticipate the expected movement. No doubt the rebels in front of Butler will be moved during the night, and by the hour of the mail boat's departure, our troops are entertained or roster's ability to hold the fortifications opposed to them, if the rebels may make on him. The troops are by no means entirely inactive. The precise occupation and disposition of our forces is not to the enemy legitimate matter for newspaper publication.

Destruction of the Rebel Steamer Matagorda.

The United States steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith commanding, from the Western Gulf Squadron, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The *Bermuda* reports the destruction of the rebel steamer *Matagorda*, off Galveston, Texas, in the following manner: On the night of the 7th inst., the United States gunboat *Kanawha*, Lieutenant Commander Taylor, while lying at her anchor, discovered a steamer coming into the harbor. It being a very dark night, all remained quiet on board the *Kanawha* until the *Matagorda* had passed. Captain Taylor then made a signal of the fact to the fleet, at the same time giving chase. The captain of the Matagorda finding himself discovered, immediately headed his vessel for the gunboat Penguin, running in water much too shoal for the Kanawha to approach him. Up to this time not a shot had been fired, Captain Taylor being anxious that the Matagorda should run on shoal, chase being continued for some time, and finding it impossible to get her out, the Kanawha opened fire, and being in easy range, soon succeeded in setting the steamer on fire. At this time the gunboats Penguin and Aroostook came up and opened fire in company with the Kanawha. It being impossible to get the gunboats near enough, a boat expedition was now organized, which, although not fully developed, indicated that they were attempting to board. Acting Master Norman, on the arrival of the boats at the vessel, found the fire was not extinguished on them from a party of Texas sharpshooters stationed near by, making it quite impossible to effect a landing without much loss of life. Acting Master Norman was severely wounded, it was thought best to return, and again the gunboats opened fire and soon succeeded in setting the Matagorda on fire, by which time all cargo was entirely destroyed. The Matagorda was a paddle-wheel steamer, formerly in the trade between New Orleans and Matagorda. She was of light draught and very fast, and has succeeded in running the blockade several times since the war. It is to be regretted that she could not have been captured, as she would have proved a valuable prize. Her cargo consisted of 700 bales of cotton.

The Bermuda sailed from New Orleans July 14th, but brings nothing of importance from that place. General Sickles and staff were still stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, but expected to sail in a few days for Bermuda. At the time of her sailing, the General being very unwell, their departure was postponed. The health of the city is generally very good, but business of all kinds is very dull.

SINGULAR FEATURES OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.—The English criminals have adopted a mode of perpetrating their crimes which excel the French, even with all their love of the horrible and sensational. The poisoning of persons to get the insurance upon their lives was a singularly horrible idea, and as horribly executed, and by persons in a sphere of life which is supposed to be above the temptation to commit murder. The man who took his family a carriage riding and on the return killed all but one child, and then even before he returned from the drive, must have been a monomaniac and the crime an exceptional one. But a singular robbery and murder has just been committed in a railroad car, and the robber escaped without detection, by the quietness assumed by Englishmen in travelling favors this species of crime. Instead of enjoying a ride with fifty or sixty other travelers in a car, as in the United States, the Englishman must have his "private box," even in a public vehicle. Some railway carriages hold but three or four persons, and they are locked up tightly, lest privacy or comfort should be disturbed. It frequently happens that only two persons are thus confined together as traveling companions, and this custom is a temptation and an opportunity to the lawless to commit crime. Murder has once been committed in a railway carriage, and this solitude without much fear of detection. Mr. Thomas Briggs, engaged in a London banking establishment, was murdered on the 9th inst. in a car on the North London Railway, his body robbed and thrown out upon the railroad track. The time between the two stations was only five minutes; but in that time the deed was perpetrated and the author of it beyond detection. The murder was discovered by the blood which was upon the cushions and in the car, and by the watch and money of the dead to be that of the murderer, who by mistake had taken his victim's. Some workmen on the railroad found the body of Briggs lying on the track. He had not yet ceased breathing though insensible. There were evidences in the car of a terrible struggle, but singularly enough none of the passengers on the train had heard a sound of disturbance. It is supposed that the murderer's intention was to rob, and having seized the gentleman's watch while he was dozing, roused him to resistance, and struck upon his head rendered him unconscious. Quite recently a crazy man in one of these cars killed a fellow-traveller, and a woman was at another time maltreated by a ruffian.

PURIFYING SUGAR.—The following item from Mr. Riley Root, of Galesburg, Ill., patentee of a new process for clarifying Chinese and other cane juices, may be of much benefit to those engaged in raising sorghum: Edgewood add, in addition to sugar making, that after the syrup has granulated the remaining (ungranulatable) portion of the syrup is drawn off. But with our cane at the North the sugar is so adhesive and stiff that assistance by means of a press has been found beneficial. After the first pressing is performed the follower can be removed, and a little clear cold water may beastirred into the sugar, and press again. This process can be performed several times, and at each successive time the sugar becomes whiter, with some slight diminution of its sweetness, but each successive draining becomes a more perfect article of golden syrup, so that what is lost in one is gained in the other."

IT should be known that a small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy immediately any insect that may find its way into the stomach; and a little salad oil will kill any insect that may enter the ear.

The American Knights.

The K. G. C. Conspiracy Unveiled—The Government to be Proclaimed Overthrown—Vallandigham, the Grand Commander, to be Leader—He is to be Protected by Armed Men—Names of Leading Traitors—Their Past and Future Plans—All Booked at Washington.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 28th publishes a long account of the conspiracy for the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy, which we referred to in our editorial columns a day or two ago. It must be confessed that there is much about the whole thing that appears ridiculous, but the fact that an organization like that of the "American Knights" exist, would make non-action and indifference towards it on the part of the Government or people in time of a war such as is now in progress, appear still more ridiculous.

The organization engaged in this conspiracy is known as the order of the "American Knights," and its real object is to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, and overthrow the Government, if necessary, for the supremacy of the order, its professions and purposes are different in different States. It proclaims a war policy in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace.

The order of the Southern organization, is erected on the ruins of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and General Sterling Price is supreme commander. Vallandigam, while in Richmond, was made supreme commander of the Northern section of the order, and a conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities to divide the East and West, and thus aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham's time in Canada was principally spent in furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some leading spirits in the North soon after his arrival in the Provinces, and arranged for the establishment of the order throughout the loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government. Among them William B. Reed, of Philadelphia; Pendleton and Pugh, of Ohio; Keybben, of St. Louis; Storey and Merrick, of Chicago, are published. The results of this Conference are also known to the Government. About the first of January, Vallandigham issued an address to the lodges of the Loyal States, in which he calls upon the members to renew their vows, and says the time is fast approaching which will test their sincerity; that the preconditions are now complete, the plans matured, and Lafayette Develin, of Ind. The Programme adopted at this meeting was that Vallandigham should represent his District in Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and there proclaim the doctrine of the order, viz: Pronounce the existing administration of the Government, which is precipitating the people had a right to expel, by force if necessary, in fact to inaugurate a rebellion in the North, in which he was to be supported by the order. Gen. Marcus Leonard, of Ohio, to have an armed body guard at the Convention for the defence of Vallandigham.

This, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the States into an armed conflict, and would be the signal for the members of the order to unite against the lawful authorities, seize the arsenals, arms, public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown. There is the most convincing evidence in the possession of this State Government. The reason of Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was the fear of being defeated as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and his object was to secure his election. This was secured. The numerical strength of this order is said to be over half a million, one hundred and fifty thousand of whom are armed and equipped. The order in New York is called the McClellan Minute Men, numbering over two hundred thousand. The Grand Commander of Missouri is Charles L. Dodge, a nephew of James H. Lucas, for many years Belgian Consul; deputy Grand Commander, Charles E. Dunn, city officer of St. Louis. A long list of names of members of this order is before the States, together with full information concerning the whole scheme, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and probably will be given to the public at the proper time.

GUERRILLAS AND BUSHWHACKERS.

Their Operations in Illinois, Missouri and Other States—Murder and Robbery of Loyal Citizens—Destruction of Property—Men Abandoning their Farms and Flying in all Directions.

We group some interesting items from the columns of our exchanges, which will show what progress the devotees of Golden Circleism are making in destroying the peace and property of loyal citizens in the Northwest, as also in the Southwest.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says:—A gentleman of Hillsboro, Montgomery county, is here to represent to Col. Oakes that a band of bushwhackers and disloyal persons supposed to be mostly from Missouri are encamped in the woods, living by forced contributions on the farmers. There are

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Portch, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the sick and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

—:o:—

Special Election—Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

Converting Heathen on the South-Side P'tan.

For many years the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has sought to monopolize the field of missionary benevolence at home while it has done much to hinder, and indeed, to positively obstruct, the operations of its missionaries abroad. Its boast has been that it is as fast as the American Church, and while it has sough to conduct its business at home on the most conservative principle, it has prevented its missionaries doing their work in any manner superior to that which has, through Dr. COLENSO, given so much offense to the Anglican Church. A writer under the *nom de plume* of "Boston," in the N. Y. *Evening Post*, after explaining the present difficulties with which the Board has to deal, owing to the high rate of Exchange, goes on to say:

While, however, the Christian public owe a special duty to the American Board in the present condition of our country, some extraordinary reliefs an obligation on their part to the Christian loyal patriotic North by whom it is supported, which they may not disregard That Christian patriotism, in all its variety, has manifested so much in this struggle and is ready to do more, which is represented by such men as Howard, Rice, and a host of others whose names are a perpetual inspiration, cannot be denied. Will we regard with such hearty sympathy as it otherwise would the Prudential Committee of this society, while in their high position of trust and influence are those who defend slavery and condemn the war, who offer no prayer for victory to our arms, and confusion and defeat to our enemies, who will not include the beloved man in their supplications, but absolutely employ their wit and sarcasm at those who do, who, to our certain knowledge, seek to expel public prayer meetings, lest there they shall not be offensive to persons with "south side views." In short, who employ their learning, piety, social position, and every other element of influence, in favor of the South, inspiring it with zeal and confidence, and adding just so much to the rearful burden forced—wickedly forced—upon us. Our contributions are those of such men as these, if allowed to remain North, certainly should not be permitted to occupy high positions of honor and influence. They poison the atmosphere in which surrounds them, so that loyal men cannot breathe in it. Fortunately this element in the direction indicated is not large, should it at last be found that we may claim to be loyal—it is that pseudo loyalty in all ways more or less identified with pro slavery views, and known by all honest men to be generally more dangerous and more efficient than many armed men. The American Board have a duty in this regard which they owe themselves; those for whom they act, the work which they serve, to "our country, the hope of the world." The discharge of that duty will be followed by new strength, elasticity and vigor in that body, will give a healthful influence to the cause of freedom and sound religion, be deemed eminently just by our foreign missionaries (who are intensely interested in our great trouble and do not fail to recognize how the whole course thereof,) will meet the approval of the anti slavery Christians of England who have so possessed interest in our struggle, and will no doubt grant them substantial aid, and will influence increased contributions.

We might add, that when Dr. BUSHNELL of the Gaboon Mission, in Africa, was constantly, for a long time, complaining that the great obstacle in the way of his work was the African Slave Trade, carried on by Americans, the Board resolved to aid him and the other missionaries in the same region by having a portion of the Scriptures translated into the Mpongwe language. Hence a volume called the "Mpongwe Scriptures" was prepared, which contained the Book of Genesis, part of Exodus, the Psalms, Solomon's Proverbs and the Acts of the Apostles. This book bore the imprint of the "American Bible Society for the American Board." In this volume only the first twenty chapters of the Book of Exodus are given, although the last twenty chapters were translated. The evidence that the last twenty chapters had been expunged in order to avert the "calamity" of enlightening the Mpongwes of the Gaboon Mission on the subject of the laws of civilized society in relation to labor and other compacts essential to the well-being of mankind, is complete. It might have been indecent to omit the twenty-first chapter and to give the last nineteen, but in order to make the transaction appear decent and consistent, the whole twenty are lopped off for the sake of wiping out the twenty-first. This is a specimen of the interesting manner in which the missionaries who were working "up hill" against the Slave Trade in the Gaboon region, were facilitated in their labor of love—in their efforts to teach the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus to the barbarians of the Afrian coast. But there are other very fine specimens of the angelic purity of this great Missionary corporation, and we might as well present them in their order that we may exhibit the more plainly the inconsistency of the course pursued by them. Dr. POMEROY, one of the Secretaries of that body, was sent to Great Britain to represent the interests of the Board before the British Christians, and to obtain such assistance as he could in a pecuniary point of view. That indefatigable worker came back, as he went, an opponent to the introduction of any anti-Slavery sentiment, or resolution, or act of any kind in the operations of the Board, and had even snubbed some of its most earnest friends. In England he was received with open arms, as a representative of "the genuine Anti-Slavery sentiment" of the American Church. On his return home he was confronted with letters addressed to him and which had been opened, in his absence, the contents of which set forth that his associations in Boston, to say the least, had not been the most chaste. Shortly after that time the pastor of one of the Churches, who had been a firm friend of the Board, had offended some of the "genuine anti-slavery sentiment" gentry who determined to starve him out of his pulpit. To this he demurred, and left for England for the purpose of soliciting aid to sustain him and his Church through a crisis. That pastor and his Church were assailed by members of the American Board, and taunted with begging "British Gold." Now, those friends, finding that the contributions of the churches are insufficient to meet the expenses of the missions owing to the high price of exchange, are contracting debts in Great Britain for the purpose of using "British Gold" to carry on their work in the same old "one-horse," conservative, anti-progressive and anti-Christian manner. These are the doings of pure-minded Christian Philosophers. The American Church would be better without such a Board of Missions. There is a great work to be done at home. Tens of thousands of freedmen need all the educating influences that can be brought to bear in their behalf, and while the various denominations of Christains are maintaining their respective missionary fields abroad with more or less consistency, we think the vast fund needed to carry on the machinery of the American Board can be better applied at home.

Loss and Gains.

Not only have the rebels lost a good deal more than one half of the territory they set out with, but they have not gained a rood they did not have. During the last year they have been continually beaten, and to-day are everywhere hard pushed and in a desperate condition. The backbone of the rebellion, the institution of Slavery, has been broken, and the main prop of the South, even in peace, taken away. There is nothing under the sun more certain than that the South rebelled for the sake of Slavery. Should the war stop to-morrow, and without a word said as to the future status of Slavery, the game would be lost. TLus at all points has the rebellion been beaten. Had the rebellion ended by a Federal victory at Bull Run, the South would have triumphed compared with what it is possible under any state of things for her to achieve now. Never can the South be what she was before. Even were she bidden to go in peace, this would be so.

It has cost dearly in men and money; but the Nation will be all the stronger by what has been gained, and for the great change that has been wrought, both in the North and the South.

"Independence or Extermination."

One or the other Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS says he will have. Now, since there are several reasons why he cannot have independence, the of course will have to put up with the other thing. It may not suit him quite so well, but it will suit some others, whose wishes, under the circumstances, must be consulted, far better. Besides, this method of settling the matter will be far the easiest, and we think that JEFF. will be pleased with it, after he gets used to it. Eels, they say, get used to being skinned, and why should not JEFF. get used to being exterminated? Everybody will be glad to know the thing has become narrowed down to one of two things. Where there are but two seats and one of them is engaged, we know at once where we must sit. Uncle Sam having made his selection, there is just one other left for JEFF.

It may require little assistance from the boys, in case he is quarrelsome, to get him into it, but a few knocks on the head from the club of ULYSSES will settle him.

Showing their Colors.

By degrees the Democracy are showing their colors. Lately they have grown bold in taking open ground in favor of the JEFF DAVIS side of the war. Being opposed to the other side, they of course, can do nothing else, if they speak out honestly. A Democratic meeting in Ohio lately took ground squarely for recognizing the Confederacy. To this there have been several responses. The Hamilton county *True Telegraph*, a Democratic organ, near Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's home, without mincing matters, uses the following language:

"Believing that a reconstruction of the Federal Union is now impossible—that the war for is restoration has proved an utter failure, and that its further prosecution will end in the subversion of the remaining liberties of the people, we shall, therefore, advocate an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of commis oners empowered with authority to treat, subject to the approval of the people of the several States, with like representatives from the Confederate States of America, upon all questions incident to just and honorable terms of *separation*."

The Pittsburgh *Post* will please copy.

About War News.

The Washington *Chronicle* refers to the disposition to complain because there is not more war news, and especially from GRANT and SHERMAN. In reply that journal presents the following view of the subject:

"Let us make a supposition. Suppose our commanding generals have requested the utmost reticence in regard to military operations, saying: 'You do me damage when you lead think it. The exposure of a very simple, inocent striking movement, may defeat the most important manoeuvre, and may serve to warn the enemy of an impending blow, and I therefore urge that you will get along with the least possible publication. Your country confides the army and its operations.' Would it not be right—nay, would it not be imperative on those in authority—to restrain their natural impulse to keep the public posted, and to avoid any but the most general statements."

Erie Daily Dispatch.

We have received for some time this new Daily, but have looked in vain for evidence of a sustaining patronage in its "New Advertisement" column. If the *Dispatch* survives it will be by means of the example of some enterprising persons who come from abroad and exhibit to the slow people of that city how money is made by advertising.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* appears to be very anxious to know our opinion of JEFF. DAVIS's veracity. If it will be of any satisfaction to our coarse-haired neighbor, we will say that we hold DAVIS, as the head of the rebellion, to be guilty of the greatest wickedness and crime recorded in profane history. Such a man's veracity cannot of course be esteemed very highly, at least by us; though our neighbor, sympathising with the rebellion, may not put so low an estimate on it.

Stampede from Atlanta.

An old gentleman just from Atlanta, too old for the rebels to conscript, states that the stampede from that place exceeds any thing he ever witnessed. Atlanta was a favorite resort for the exiled aristocracy of Tennessee and Kentucky; many had built fine mansions there, assured that the Yankees would never be able to molest them; and all these are getting their valuables and their valuable persons out of Atlanta while all the cars possible. There are, however, many old citizens who are determined to remain, and many will accept the amnesty oath.

Peace.

Some New York Evangelist has sent Mr. Pittock a full supply of "The New Gospel of Peace," according to St. Benjamin, and he is ready to circulate copies.

OUR EUROPEAN SQUADRON.—The American fleet in Europe has been somewhat altered from its original compost ion. It now consists of the *Niagara*, 12; *Kearsarge*, 8; *Sacramento*, 10, all steamers. Of the *St. Louis*, 16, and *Constellation*, 16, sailing sloops. The *Iroquois*, 9; the *Susquehanna*, 12, and *Ticonderoga*, 13, are on their way thither. The *Dictator*, it is reaffirmed, will follow after a trial trip to Bermuda. The fleet now in the Channel and the Mediterranean mounts thirty-one guns, when reinforced it will carry ninety-seven; not the armament of the old time Pennsylvania numerically, but so much beyond hers in range and effectiveness that any one of the new ships could capture or sink her without difficulty. With regard to the measure of efficiency possessed by the fleet, some estimate can be reckoned from what the *Kearsarge*, the least heavily armed of all, has just accomplished. Those privateers who the old time Pennsylvania numerically, but so have got anything to run very good two many chances for a happy escape and for rivalry of the *Alabama*.

REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that wine made from currants, rhubarb, or mixed with any other spirits, or infused with any other foreign matter, is taxable as a manufacture under the general clause of the ninety-fourth section, at the rate of five per centum *ad valorem*. But when wines are made from berries of any kind from rhubarb plant or cherries, and infused with spirits or any other substance, to be sold as wines, or by any other name, they are liable to the duty of fifty cents per gallon.

WESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.—A crop circular issued in Chicago, reports that the drouth did much injury in June, and the chinch bug in July; but, on the whole, the wheat and corn crop of the Northwest will not be much below the average of the past two or three years. The rains during the past two or three months have done much to restore the hopes and prospects of the farmers, and there will be a fair aggregate yield of wheat and corn.

GEN. GRANT AND GEN. M'PHERSON.—Intelligence of the death of General M'Pherson was telegraphed to General Grant on Sunday. The war worn hero, after finishing the reading of the dispatch, retired to his tent weeping like a child, and with the tears streaming down his bronzed cheeks, declared that the country had lost its ablest soldier and he his best friend.

THE iron plated steamer *Fenris* is a failure. She was built at Chester, Pa., by contract Starting from Philadelphia for Washington, she leaked so badly that she was hardly able to get back from Cape Henlopere.

FROM HARRISBURG,

The New Raid—Averill not Badly Beaten—"Prepared for any Emergency"—New Regiments and How They Will be Officered—The Veterans to be Remembered—The Importance of Activity.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, July 27, 1814.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:—Finding myself obliged to remain here for a day or two, it occurred to me to write you a short letter. Your knowledge of the place will prepare you for the not very remarkable statement that there is not much here to write about. There is no excitement here whatever in regard to the movements of the rebels in the neighborhood of Martinsburg. But little of a reliable nature has yet been received, although the most extravagant rumors prevail. Martinsburg is undoubtedly occupied by the rebels, but nothing beyond that is known. The defeat of Averill is not so bad as was at first reported. The authorities are fully prepared for any emergency.

I called at the Adjutant General's office to-day and had an interview with the amiable Gen. W. W. Irwin, who is at present acting as Adjutant General during the temporary indisposition of Gen. Russell. Gen. Irwin informed me that he had just received a dispatch from Provost Marshal General Fry authorizing him to raise ten new regiments in the State, and that the instructions were forwarded by mail. The instructions will be received to-morrow morning and a Proclamation will be issued immediately The new regiments will be officered by men who have already seen service. This is important. Experienced officers will make the new regiments infinitely more effective. Governor Curtin desires to give the old veterans some recompense for their previous hard service, and will make this his rule in issuing commissions in the new organizations.

Impress upon your people the importance of raising their quota immediately, as there is no delay in sending forward the new regiments, authority will be granted for raising more, as it is the surest and quickest way of raising men and avoiding the draft. Let proper recruiting officers be selected and every assistance rendered them and your quota can easily be filled. I have it from the best authority that every company of one year's men you raise without delay will be accepted.

The people of this place are hard at work. Authority has already been granted to several veterans who are drumming up quite lively for one year's men with promises of abundant success. No more hundred day men will be accepted—recruiting for the short term is suspended. S.

Oil Matters.

The daily production of petroleum in the Venango Oil Region has again increased, many wells that had stopped having commenced running again and several new wells having been struck. The Tarr Farm, which until recently produced only one hundred and fifty barrels per day, has increased to between five hundred and six hundred. The Hammond started up, and was producing some three hundred barrels per day, when it stopped again. Several good wells have been struck recently upon Cherry Run, among which is one producing sixty barrels, owned by Robert Criswell, Esq., of Oil City. The Messrs. Cornwall have also made a strike upon the Tarr Farm, having now in operation a well producing about sixty barrels per day, with good prospects of a further increase. A number of wells are being erected throughout Hall's Oil region, some of which will prove successful, and materially add to the increase of the product. The prospects for an extensive fall trade were never more flattering.

Speculation in oil territory is still on the increase. Above the mouth of Pithole Creek, says the *Register*, the oil lands are being rapidly taken up on both sides of the river, by Eastern capitalists. The farm of Robert Harper, one hundred acres, two miles above Pithole Creek, on the river, has been recently leased to R. C Glyde and several gentlemen from New York, who are now engaged in developing it. They have four wells, at depths ranging from two hundred to three hundred feet, which give fine shows of oil. The landed interest, one-fourth, has recently been sold for twenty thousand dollars. Opposite the McCrea farm has recently been sold for $60,000, and the Culbertson farm, just below, has brought $55,000. Still further down, Messrs. Hussey & McBride are boring several wells on their extensive purchases. Almost the whole river shore, for several miles above and below these localities has recently passed into the hands of companies residing in the eastern cities. Stewart's Run, two miles above the Harper place, is now being developed by several parties. The Nellis farm has also been sold.

The Tionesta Petroleum Company is the name of an association of practical men, who have purchased the Power's Farm, in opposition to town of Tionesta. The farm embraces one hundred acres, a large portion of which is admirably located for boring oil wells. The same company are also about to purchase some valuable lands adjoining them. An Island, consisting of five acres, on Tionesta Creek, is a part of the purchase. The valley formed by Tionesta Creek, is similar in many of its general features, to that of Oil Creek. Tionesta is situated at the mouth of Tionesta Creek, where it empties into the Allegheny. The lands of the Tionesta Petroleum Company are located immediately opposite the town. The shipping facilities are admirable. There are several wells on their property; none of them down over three hundred feet, which give an excellent show of oil.

Petroleum has been discovered at a place called Mud Creek Hollow, near Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y. A company has already been formed for developing the hitherto concealed treasure. The discovery was made at a distance of seven hundred feet from the surface of the earth. The oil is described as resembling the petroleum discovered in Canada.

The Oil Creek and Toledo Oil Works, on the Rynd farm, Venango county, has been sold by C. J. Lloyd & Co., to Messrs. John Rynd. and Charles Miles.

Personal.

George Augustus Sala recently imported a suit of English clothes, appraised by the London tailor at ninety-five dollars. The duties thereon are sixty-one dollars.

Governor Dennison declines the appointment made by the President as one of the commissioners to examine the roads to be constructed by the Union Pacific railroad company.

Dr. Cattell was inaugurated as President of Lafayette College, at Easton, on Tuesday, and the corner stone of the Astronomical Observatory was laid.

Maj. Gen. McClernand has recovered from his severe illness, and left Springfield, Ill., on Monday night for Washington, it is supposed to endeavor to procure a command from the President.

One of the Sandwich Islands judges is named Ii; but, says an exchange paper, "whether it is pronounced Big-I-little-I, Double I, Eye-eye, or My Eyes, nobody knows."

Miss Lucy A. Sinclair, of Stratham, Mass., died in Lowell on Tuesday of convulsions caused by drinking too freely of cold water and bathing while in a state of perspiration.

Col. Wm. McCandless, formerly of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, has received the appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers, for gallantry displayed in the fighting before Spottsylvania.

General Ward has been mustered out of the United States service. He demands a Court of Inquiry, and insists that he has not been fairly treated. His gallantry in many battles is known to the country.

Mr. Cisco is said to be much better than for some days past, still his friends and family seem to have but faint hopes of his recovery.

In the discharge of his duty as Provost Marshal General of the Northeast District of Missouri in a period of great public excitement and difficulty, William R. Strachan, of Shelby county, incurred the displeasure of conservatives by rigorously dealing with rebels and rebel sympathizers. He was accordingly the subject of bitterest denunciation by the conservative press, at last was arrested on charges of the gravest nature. After a protracted trial before a military commission, the array of accusations has been dissipated, and the prosecution has ended in the prisoner's conviction on certain minor points only, while in reviewing the case the General Commanding deems even this finding unwarranted, reverses the court's decision in one of the unqualified acquittal, and orders that the accused be honorably released. So much for the bitterly partisan prosecution of a radical Union officer.

Dr. Madden thinks the momentum of the blood is owing to the pressure of the atmosphere on the skin.

The following army officers belonging to this State are reported absent without leave: Capt. Irwin F. Sanson, One-hundred-and-fortieth Pennsylvania, First Lieutenant Louis Soistman, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania.

The following Pennsylvania officers have been dismissed from the service:—Capt. Peter Fisher, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Wm. K. Sharp, Eighth Pennsylvania; Second Lieutenant H. H. Springle, Twenty-second Pennsylvania; Second Lieutenant John D. Wilson, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania; Capt. P. B. M. Morsell, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; Capt. J. H. Goldsmith, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Chas. W. Cushman, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Aaron Lazarus, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Robert H. Bonner, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania.

The Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard promises to pay the same wages to the workmen in the yard, in every branch, as are paid by outside establishments.

General Intelligence.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: An original individual from the Emerald Isle called at our counting room, yesterday, and made a decided hit at poetry, in prose, by ordering in all the richness of his native brogue that his employer's "papeper shud be sthopt for a sasson," as the latter had seen to the "washin' works at Neagaree." We should like to know how the *Commercial* knew that said "original individual" used a capital N to his last word; and how many subscribers it has in Ireland, inasmuch as the messenger came "from the Emerald Isle," and do all such subscribers pay up promptly?

A mile north of Quansville, Jefferson Co., Ind., resided Mr. Edward Maloney, with a wife and five children, three boys and two girls, aged from five to twelve years. On coming home last Thursday night, one of the children told him that a strange person had been seen prowling around the house, and he seemed to be a bad man. No attention was paid to this, although Mr. Maloney had $1,500 of greenbacks in the house. When o'clock they were awakened to find the house in flames. The children were up stairs, and the feelings of the parents can better be imagined than described when they found themselves powerless to rescue them. One, the oldest daughter, jumped out of the window, but was dangerously mangled. Another got out on the burning roof, but only to fall into the flames from which her mother brothers. The affliction drove the mother into what is hoped will be but a temporary insanity. It is not doubted that the fire was the work of an incendiary. How changed the scene for that family!

At Barcelona, on the 31st of May, there was a lyric representation commemorative of Meyerbeer. "Robert" had been selected, and a bill, put into mourning, brought together almost at a moment's warning about four thousand persons. The parts were taken by Penco, Bardoni, Sarti, Capello, and Vialetti. At the third act the imposing votive ceremony began with a funeral symphony by M. Sanchez. When the curtain rose and displayed a beautiful funereal monument, surrounded by all the artists belonging to the theatre. Nine of these, each bearing a letter of the name Meyerbeer set in wreaths of *immortelles*, arranged these letters on the monument. The e already had been deposited the three great scores of the illustrious master, which were crowned by the artists, Bottesial, the violoncellist, among the number. The march was played from "Le Prophete," and white doves, with black ribbon collars, were loosed on the stage.

Casadilla Place is the name of an institution chartered in Ithaca, New York, by the legislature at its last session, for the purposes of a "Cure" for the sick, to be conducted on rational and efficient hygienic principles, to educate females as physicians and nurses, etc. Ex-Senator Josiah B. Williams, Senator Cornell and other well known citizens are among the corporators. It is the aim of the progress to establish the "Place" on a permanent basis, with an encouraging prospect of success.

An Indian skeleton of immense size was recently discovered three feet under ground, near Fort River, in Hadley, Massachusetts. The bones were so far decomposed that most of them crumbled upon exposure to air. Some of the doctors think that the Indian was not less than eight feet high and one hundred years old when he died.

Mrs. M. C. Booth writes from Zurich, Switzerland, to the Milwaukee *Life*, this characteristic incident: "Yesterday, June 22d, the greatest celebration ever known in Switzerland took place at Winterthur, a thriving little city about fifteen miles from Zurich. It was given in commemoration of the foundation of the town a thousand years ago, at which time the keys were given up by Rudolph or Hapsburg, who then held the town. The city was gayly decked and crowned and garlanded in the most tasteful manner, and the street procession was far more magnificent and varied than that of the usual Federal festivals. Allegorical cars had been built for the occasion from the various museums throughout Switzerland, and exact representations were given of numerous historical scenes and events considered dear to the heart of the educated and difficult for carnival representation."

The Boston folks are still "harping on my daughter," The big organ is their constant theme of self-congratulation. They have bi-weekly noon concerts on the organ—Thayer, Wilcox, Lang, Paine, Mrs. Frobock and Morgan playing. Of course the Programmes are strictly classical, and *Dwight's Journal* is ecstatic over "third days, the inexhaustible fantasia by Bach, in G, played by Mr. Lang; Mr. Dwight also, in a mild rapture suggestive alike of Pickwick and Swiveller, thus adds: 'Let us hear more of these delightful noonings of these hot and dry midsummer days. And what do we want better? What can be more gratefull and refreshing, more tranquilizing to the senses and mind, than to come from the crowds of the Music Hall at mid-day on a Wednesday or a Saturday, leaving the city's turmoil behind you, and letting the grand aspect and the sweet sounds of the organ lull your soul to rest with heavenly peace, conjuring away for at least one hour the ever haunting, heavy consciousness of war? These delightful noonings of Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn and Beethoven are the most exquisite city privilege Boston can offer, and almost leave seashore and mountains to enjoy?

The freight business at the Doylestown station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad is four times what it was two years ago, and the passenger business has much more than doubled. This road can pay the government bonds.

We learn from an advertisement in the Houston, Texas, *Telegraph*, that E. H. Cushing, who is doubtless Yankee born, has issued a "new Texas Reader." He has compiled sketches of Texas adventure and heroism, "both of the present war and that of 1836." The book he thinks will compare well "with any northernmade school book now in use," and "has been published in Texas. This is not very high praise, for, we fear, few school books of any sort are used in Texas; and as for books "printed" in Texas, we will doubtless do wisely to put them to any other use except use in the schools.

A man in Collinsville, Ct., who a few years ago wrote a very strong reprehensive article on tobacco raising, condemning it as an immorality, has now sacre and a half of tobacco growing in a thrifty way that attests careful and enlightened culture.

The College of Organists, numbering one hundred and forty members, lately held its first meeting in London with the veteran Sir George Smart in the chair. Ninety-three compositions were presented in competition for the two prizes offered by the council. There was a dinner and madrigal singing by members of various London choirs. The object of the association is to advance a mutual good understanding between the organists and the clergy—a phase of church relations quite as lacking in this city as in London.

Five respectable farmers, citizens of Montgomery county, Ill., called upon the Governor at Springfield, on Tuesday, to solicit the protection of the State or Federal authorities for themselves, families and neighbors. A band of bushwhackers and Copperhead secret-society ruffians has encamped in that county and are plundering the loyal citizens of arms, horses and provisions. They go to the farmers' grounds and barns and take what they want. These five citizens, one of whom is a Union officer now has enjoyed three years in fighting the rebels, had to steal away from their homes through the woods in the night, and dare not go back to their families for fear of forfeiting their lives.

The following amusing idea of a natural and the easiest development of youth, and the progress of their emancipation from parental restraint, is taken from a late essay in the London journal: "Perhaps the most reasonable scheme is something like this: first, a stage of minute and intensely centralized despotism, until the subjects have got over the sixth or seventh year of life; then a monarchy, still absolute, but with a distribution of the machinery of government—epigrams to be tolerated in moderation; after fifteen or sixteen, the monarcay becomes limited, and finally the subjects become republican, and the autocrat assumes the dignified character of guide, philosopher and friend. Of course the parental sovereignty is lodged in the hands of the mother, who must be compared to the Tycoon and the Mikado—the one attending chiefly to temporal, the other to religious, affairs."

There is great excitement reported at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and through the southwestern portion of the State generally, arising from an apprehended invasion by the guerrilla bandits who have infested Northwestern Missouri for two or three weeks past. A strong force of cavalry raiders could easily penetrate to the center of the State, by the aid of spies from among the resident Knights of the Golden Circle, but getting back would be another trick.

The new draw of the Rock Island Bridge was completed on Tuesday. Three freight trains passed over at half past four p. m., and the evening passenger train from Chicago arrived at six p. m. Trains are running regularly, now that communication is open.

In relation to the Switzerland Cave recently discovered, the London *Atheneum* says:—"We hear from Berne that a party of twelve gentlemen on the 10th of June undertook a closer examination of the newly discovered 'Grotte des Fees,' near St. Maurice and Vallorbes. Furnished with lamps fed with petroleum, the party advanced about one thousand feet further than any visitors of the cavern had done hitherto, keeping always in the direction from north to south. The grotto, as far as they explored, was equally lofty, broad and regular. The only found nothing extraordinary, except some logs of wood, half rotten and partly burt to cinders, from which they infer that either the grotto must have an opening at the top, or it has been visited by men in former centuries. At least, nothing speaks for an attempt of the sort having been made in this century. The little expedition would have proceeded further, but for fear of causing anxiety by a longer stay to those who had been left behind. After a few hours' exploration, the party returned, proposing to make another research on the 23d inst. It believed that the cavern ends in a cleft of the Dent du Midi. No dangers seem to attend the exploration; for, though at one time the lamps threatened to go out, they soon recovered their light, and continued to burn clearly."

At a meeting of colored persons, held in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, resolutions were adopted declaring their intention to agitate public sentiment on the subject of their exclusion from the street railroad cars, on the grounds that their property is taxed, and they have to bear the same burdens as other citizens, and they are now responding to the Government's call for soldiers. They also appeal to the Christian churches, of all persuasions, to aid in remedying the evils to which they as a people are subjected.

Gov. Brown to the People of Georgia.

Governor Brown's proclamation to the Reserve Militia of Georgia, (July 9th) is an interesting document, and goes further to show the extreme aspect of the Rebel cause in Georgia, than anything we have seen, excepting the reports of the operations of our own armies. We give a few extracts from it:

A Late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfies my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources—to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensible to the protsection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

I am fully aware of the importance of the growing crop of the State, and have delayed this call as long as the exigencies will possibly permit, to enable the people to do the labor necessary to secure the crop. In the southern portion of the State, it is believed this will be accomplished by the time this proclamation can be generally published, while ten days or two weeks longer will enable those in the northern half of the State to do most of their labor necessary to make their crop.

I therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of this State, do hereby order into active military service all that part of the reserve militia of the State between the ages of fifty and fifty-five years, and all between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years, who reside south of a line running east and west across the northern limits of the State passing through the city of Macon, to report to General G. W. Smith, at Atlanta, with the least possible delay; and I further order, that all persons between said ages subject to military duty who reside north of said line, report to General Smith, each leaving his home on the 20th of this month, and repairing to Atlanta by the nearest and best route.

I also order all free white male persons in this State, between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, who are exempt from Confederate conscription, and who are temporarily unable to do militia duty, which disability must be shown by certificate of a surgeon properly appointed under the laws of this State, to report with the militia of their respective counties, as they are subject to State militia duty. And I further require all white male persons between said ages, in this State, not in actual military service of the Confederate, except as herein exempted, to report also, as I cannot suppose the President will claim as exempt from militia duty his gallant reserves, the large number of able-bodied young men who have Confederate details to attend to various industrial avocations and pursuits, in which they have no military service to perform. It cannot surely be the intention of the Confederate Government to place a large number of young men, able to do service, in the organization of shoddy contractors of the bureau department. Hence, I claim their aid in the field till this emergency is passed, and direct, in case of this refusal to report when others embraced in this order report, that the militia officers in their neighborhood, will arrest them and compel them to go.

As the law of this State declares every man subject to militia duty, who refuses to respond to this order, to be a deserter, and liable to be tried and punished as such, all aides-de-camp at home, and justices of the inferior courts, sheriffs, clerks, ordinaries and collectors, and receivers of tax returns of the State, who are by statute declared exempt from militia duty, are hereby required to travel through their respective counties once each week, and if necessary, arrest and send forward all persons subject to duty who neglect or refuse to report.

I beg you, fellow citizens, to reflect upon the magnitude of the issue.

If General Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined. If General Sherman's army is cut off, as it is now in our power to do in the Ohio river, and all raids into Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama will at once cease. If every citizen of Georgia will at once do his duty, and the Confederate States will quickly be relieved free from raids for a time, and will send Morgan and Forrest to operate upon the railroad line of communication nearly three hundred miles in Sherman's rear, which passes over many bridges and through a country destitute of supplies, the grand army of invasion can be destroyed, and our own State and the whole Confederacy de ivered from disaster, by the triumphant success of our arms.

Inside of Charleston.

To many of the stories which are from time to time circulated respecting the destitution and suffering in various parts of the South, in common with a majority of the public, we give but little credence. But there are occasionally received advices (from private individuals) which come in such unquestionable shape, and with such certainty that the writers have no motive for deception or exaggeration, that we cannot but regard them as interesting indications of the effects of the rebellion, at least in the quarters from which they come.

Included in this class of information is a letter received by a lady in Washington, from her son, and which the editor of the *Chronicle* has been permitted to peruse. The writer early espoused the cause of secession, and is well known in Washington. Before the rebellion he had considerable property, and lived well. The letter is dated in the latter part of May.

Besides sundry private and personal allusions which fully corroborate the following, the writer says:

It is trying indeed to me to feed and clothe my family of eight. I shall be thankful if I live through the summer. I have been in business, and am able to save my little ones from absolute want and starvation. We live principally on corn-bread and rice, with not a piece of fresh meat from one month's end to the next, and no tea, coffee, or sugar. Twenty-five dollars of Confederate money is really worth about what fifty were at the start. There are, however, innumerable persons in the South far worse off than us.

The following are the prices of living: Beef, $5 per pound; bacon, $5 per pound; corn, $20 per bushel; meal, $15 and $20 per bushel; flour, $275 and $300 per barrel; molasses, $40 per gallon; sugar, (brown,) $7 and $8 per pound; coffee, $12 per pound; salt, $20 per bushel; soda, $10 per pound; (bakers') small loaves, $1 per loaf, good sized loaf, $2; boots, $300 per pair; shoes, $100 to $125 per pair; cloth, $80, $90, and $100 per yard, and everything else in proportion.

Of course you will not expect any war news from here, as the Northern journals are far ahead of us.

A Report from Grant.

Senator Ramsey, from Minnesota, has returned from a visit to Petersburg. The Chicago *Journal* says he gives a very encouraging account of the situation and the prospects. He visited our entire lines, and without exception found the officers and the men full of hope and confidence. They feel sure that their present campaign will result notonly in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, but, what is more important, in the destruction of Lee's army, which is the main object of present operations. Everything appears satisfactory in our position near Petersburg, and the army is not idle. At present, sapping and mining is the order of the day, *a la* Vicksburg.

Governor Ramsey had conversations with General Grant, who told him to request the people of the North to "possess their souls in patience;" that all will come out right; that his success is beyond doubt; that his grand army has been successfully carried out so far, and is certain to be successful in the end. General Grant has never felt greater confidence of success than he now feels. But it is a stupendous work he has before him, and the people must not be unreasonable in their anticipations; they must not expect that to be done in a week which cannot be done a month; for if they will but have patience, they will in due time be fully repaid for the exercise of that virtue, by the splendid success that will crown the labors of the Potomac to overwhelm the chief army of the rebellion. The people, therefore, can afford to wait, if that achievement is likely to result from the present *apparent* inactivity—for it is more apparent than real.

It is a fact that our people do not appear to appreciate, that the mere capture of Petersburg and Richmond would be worth but little to us, unless Lee's army be at the same time either captured or destroyed. Gen. Grant could capture Petersburg any day, if he should so elect; but it would be at a useless and needless sacrifice of life. The same is the fact as regards Richmond. By a heavy sacrifice of life, he could very soon get possession of the rebel capital. But that is not his object. *Lee's army* is what he is after, and he believes he will end the career as the result of the present campaign. Let us share his confidence, and patiently wait on the progress of events.

The Michigan State Military Agent at Nashville, L. B. Willard, in a letter to his wife in Detroit relates the following affecting incident: "Last evening, as I was passing by the Post Hospital, my attention was arrested by the singing, in a rather loud tone, of 'Rally Round the Flag, boys,' by some one in the house. While listening to the beautiful music of that popular song, I observed to a nurse standing in the doorway that the person singing must be in a very merry mood and could not be very sick. 'You are mistaken, sir,' said he, 'the poor fellow engaged in singing that good old song is now grappling with death—has been dying all day. I am trying to keep him quiet,' and the scene so affected me that I was obliged to leave the room. He is just about breaching his last. I stepped into the ward, and true enough, the brave man was near his end. His eyes were fixed in death. He was struggling with all his remaining strength against the grim monster, while at the same time there gushed forth from his patriotic soul, involuntarily the words, 'Rally round the flag, boys,' which had so often cheered him through his weary march and braced him up when entering the field of blood in defense of his country. Finally he sank away into his last sad slumber and joined his Maker's command tha is marching onward to that far-off, better land The last sound that escaped his lips was, 'Rally boys, rally once more!' Many eyes were closing some dozen of his comrades joined in a solemn yet beautiful hymn appropriate to the occasion. Take it altogether this was one of the most affecting scenes I ever witnessed in hospital. It drew tears copiously from near one hundred of us. It occurred in the large ward which occupies the entire body of the church on Cherry street. The deceased was an Illinoisian, and had been wounded in one of the recent skirmishes."

Large quantities of goods continue to be reshipped back to Europe, the leading

CANNED FRUIT.

How to Preserve Fruit for Winter Use.

The best fruit for preserving in air-tight cans we hope to see abundant this year. Peaches in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland being plenty, New York will be supplied, though at prices which may be beyond the reach of many persons.

Strawberries have only been sufficient for a small supply, eaten fresh. The same is true of raspberries, and the first or earliest blackberries have already succumbed to the drouth, and the later ones may go the same way. Cherries have proved a "dead beat" failure. None of the above fruits have been preserved to any extent, above fruits have been preserved to any extent, above fruits is not likely to be practiced Preserving in sugar is not likely to be practiced with sugar at thirty cents a pound.

To can fruit, sugar is not necessary, or at least not to any great extent. We have often eaten peaches a year old, preserved in air-tight cans, without a morsel of sugar. Fruit thus preserved is almost as good as though just from the tree. How to preserve fruit in this fresh state is known to many. It is a sealed book to others. Let us unseal it. We will tell you how to seal up fruit for future use. The simplest, cheapest, and, in an economical sense, best vessels for the purpose are stoneware jugs. Those of one-quart size are worth $1 50 per dozen; those of larger size proportionably cheaper. Good, soft corks are worth fifty cents a hundred. For use they must be soaked in hot water, or steamed, and may then be cut in halves. Select your jugs with mouths of even size, and your corks of a larger size than would fit, so as to have to force them in.

Glass jars are preferred, because you can put in whole peaches, or large pieces of fruit, and can always see how it keeps, and the variety.

The cans are objectionable for acid fruit, because they are not economical. Some persons consider them poisonous after they are corroded.

There are many patent fruit preservers, but they are generally expensive. Trust to the jar of an excellent one of stone ware, having a ground joint that needs no sealing. Those of one quart size cost $1 50 a dozen. The people must have something cheaper, or they will never put up fruit for family use. A small-mouthed vessel is just as good as a large-mouthed one for small fruit, and for family use you may as well cut up peaches and pears as to preserve them whole. The preparation and process is the same, whatever the shape or composition of your can, jug, or jar.

Of sugar use just enough to make your fruit palatable, and no more. It will keep without sugar, but it is readier and better for use when sugared before canning.

For peaches, one pound of sugar to four of fruit is sufficient—for some sorts more than enough.

THE METHOD OF CANNING AND PREPARING THE FRUIT.

If you wish to preserve the appearance of the fruit, you must use care. If not, you may do the work more expeditiously. If you wish to have your peaches, for instance, preserve their shape and color, carefully pare, pit, quarter or halve them, and put the pieces immediately into your bottles or cans, and set them in some vessel where you can heat the water to cook the fruit just enough to expel the air. A large wash boiler answers a good purpose. The water should stand about two-thirds the hight of the bottles, and in boiling be careful it does not get into the fruit. Fifteen minutes' cooking is enough.

Steaming, where it is convenient to do it, would be easier and pleasanter than the water bath. The jars or cans are placed upon a steam-table, at which the operator works constantly, sealing them as fast as sufficiently cooked. A shrinkage takes place in cooking, and requires to be filled before closing the jars, with fruit from another vessel prepared at the same time. Up to this point you have used no sugar. The jars or bottles are to be filled with boiling syrup, made of one pound of refined sugar to one quart of water. Some persons use raw sugar for common purposes. It is not as good, and is of doubtful economy. The bottles, when taken from the bath, must be filled and closed as quick as possible.

ANOTHER PLAN.

Make your syrup as you choose, of white or brown sugar, in a proper kettle—the best is well cleaned brass—and put in your fruit, stirring carefully to prevent burning, and boil it ten to fifteen minutes, and then with a ladle having a spout dip and pour directly into the jars, and seal rapidly. The jars or bottles must be heated quite not before filling.

For a canned peach, make one pound of common rosin with one ounce of tallow or lard. Beeswax, sealing wax or grafting cement will answer the same purpose. Where jugs or ordinary dark bottles are used, drive in the inverted cork, and dip the inverted bottles in the melted wax, so as to thoroughly coat the corks. Before the contents become cold, rub down any blisses on the wax, and invert a second time in the cement. Pursue the same course with the large mouthed glass jars, and if perfect security is desired at additional expense, invert and leave the jar in a puffy pan or other vessel partially filled with melted cement.

We have had very good success with a simple covering of cemented muslin tied securely over the mouths of the bottles. After shrinking and hollowing in, as it always will when cooling, dip on a little more of the cement. With the patent arrangements, screw or drive on the cover as soon as the bottles are filled, allowing no time for the contents to shrink and the air to enter. The fruit will keep best in a cool, dry, dark place, and as a general thing, the cellar is the nearest approach to this. It is well to examine the bottles occasionally, and if any give indications of spoiling, as seen by bubbles and generally a leakage of air about the mouth, scald the contents over for use or for re-sealing.

The same directions for peaches will apply for pears, and nearly for all the small fruits. Tomatoes should be scalded to peal easily, a portion of the water or juice drained off, and the remaining fruit and juice boiled for fifteen minutes, then dipped into the jugs or jars, and immediately closed. They are very easily preserved, and should be largely put up by every farmer's family.

Two important requisites are necessary in putting up canned fruits; first, to thoroughly expel all the air, and change the albumen of the fruit by heat; and, second, to close the bottles or jugs so quickly and thoroughly that no outside air can enter. The contraction by cooling leaves a vacuum, and the outside pressure to fill this is great.

The tendency of peas, beans, green corn, and most other vegetables, to decay, is so strong that it is not advisable to attempt keeping them in their green state, unless hermetically sealed in tin cans.

But all fruits can be preserved in their natural state, with only just sugar enough to make them palatable, in common glass bottles, jugs, jars, cans or any small vessel that can be corked and sealed, or made air tight in any other way, and the fruit will keep better, and be better for use, than the most expensive sweetmeats.

We have seen peaches put up in common "junk bottles," which, at any old, could not be distinguished from fruit of the same kind cut up and sugared twelve hours. In this case the amount of cooking was very slight indeed. The corks were put in and tied down before putting the bottles in water. As soon as thoroughly heated through, they were taken out with an instrument made on purpose to handle them while hot, and the corks dipped in wax, and thence immediately into cold water, to prevent the wax from melting or running off.

For preserving tomatoes for winter use, we have found the plan of cooking them sufficient for the table before putting them up in jars an admirable one.

Cheap Bread.

HALL'S *Journal of Health* contains an article on the subject of cheap bread which we think deserves perusal. We present it below:—

A pound of fine flour or Indian (corn) meal contains three times as much meat as one pound of butcher's roast beef; and if the whole product of the grain, bran and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent. more of nutriment would be added. Unfortunately the bran, the coarsest part, is thrown away; the very part which gives soundness to the teeth and strength to the bones and vigor to the brain. Five hundred pounds of fine flour gives to the thirty pounds of the body element, while the same quantity of bran gives one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The bone is "lime," the phosphate lime, the indispensable element of health to the whole human body, from the want of the natural supply of which multitudes of persons go into a general "decline." But swallowing "phosphates" in the shape of powders or in syrups, to cure these "declines," has little or no value. The articles contained in these "phosphates" must pass through nature's laboratory, must be subjected to her manipulations, in alembics especially prepared by Almighty power and skill, in order to impart their peculiar virtues to the human frame; in plainer phrase, the shortest, safest, and most infallible method of giving strength to the body, bone and brain, thereby arresting disease and building up the constitution, is to eat and digest more bread made out of the whole grain, whether of wheat, corn, rye or oats. But we must get an appetite for eating more, and a power of digesting more. Not by the artificial and lazy method of drinking bitters and taking tonics, but by moderate, continued, and remunerative muscular exercise in the open air of every day, sun or shine. And that we may eat the more of it, the bread must be good and cheap and healthful; and that which combines these qualities to a greater extent than any other known on the face of the globe, as far as we know, is made thus: To two quarts of corn (Indian) meal, add one pint of bread sponge, water sufficient to wet the whole; add one-half pint of flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Let it rise, then knead well, unsparingly, for the second time. Place the dough in the oven, and let it bake an hour and a half. Keep on trying until you succeed in making a light, well-baked loaf. It costs just half as much as bread from the finest flour, is lighter on the stomach, and imparts more health, vigor and strength to the body, brain and bone. Three pounds of such bread (five cents a pound for the meal) affords as much nutriment as nine pounds of good roast beef (cost, at twenty-five cents, $2 25), according to standing physiological facts.

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3 MODERN BUILT STORES,

with dwellings attached; on the corner of Congress and Wylie streets.

This property, situated on a great thoroughfare, on the line of the Passenger railway, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, is worthy the attention of any one seeking a safe and paying investment.

For terms and particulars apply to

S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy24

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

Country Store for Sale,

With stock of goods amounting to eight or ten thousand dollars, bought before the late advance in prices. For particulars address L. K.,

jy24-1w Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Liberty street 233 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,

June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

my4tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building a Boat, or a Saw Mill, and is the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most favorable terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., or Dilworth, Porter & Co., or THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq., Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRIGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable one to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office. Two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

GEO. W. MULLIN,

Je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy and luxury the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES and TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S.

Je22:e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS.—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, July 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 51.—To provide for the execution of the third section of the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, authorizing the appointment by the Executive of any of the States of recruiting agents, to recruit volunteers in any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to be credited to the States and subdivisions thereof which may procure their enlistment, it is ordered:

1st. That for the State of Pennsylvania there shall be appointed, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, from the city of Philadelphia five recruiting agents, from the county of Allegheny two, and from each of the remaining counties of the Commonwealth one.

2d. There being at the disposal of the Executive no fund for the payment of such agents, the recompensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or districts which they represent, and they shall in such case be appointed upon the recommendation of the commissioners of such counties or the committee for the recruitment of volunteers and disbursement of bounties, or proper authorities of such districts. If no compensation is so provided appointments will be made upon application, accompanied by evidence of character and qualification. All applications for appointment must designate the district in the revoted States for which agent is desired to be sent.

3d. All correspondence relating to business arising under this order will be addressed to Col. M. T. Quay, Military Secretary, who is charged with its supervision. jy23

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c. equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventive of fever and ague. Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Certain and Immediate Cure.—Hegeman's Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the disorders in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States. ly2

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO., PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Company in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 27th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50 shares standing in the name of Gilbert Williams & Co., " " represented by certificate No. 1956;
100 " in name of R. Hunt, no certificate issued.
10 " " R. Sewall
90 " represented by certificate No. 1116.
500 " in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER.

Secr'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.

jy29tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

51 Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
190 Shares represented by certificate No. 158.
200 " " " " 81.
28 " " " " 279.
8 " " " " 305.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER.

Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy29tf

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 22D COLLECTION DISTRICT OF PA., PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL LISTS OF LICENSES and INCOME TAXES, under the United States Revenue Laws, are now in this office, and that payment must be made between the 1st and 30th of July, otherwise the penalties will be strictly enforced.

The Taxes for the city of Pittsburgh, borough of Lawrenceville and Pitt township will be paid at this office, and of the time and place of collections forthe other boroughs and townships of this District due notice will be given by Deputy Collectors W. E. Harrison and John A. Sergeant.

The Monthly Tax List, for May, is now due and ready for settlement.

W. LITTLE, Collector.

je3:lm 67 Fourth street.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal, or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-offices, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common Allegheny city. jy1

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Nos 150 and 152 Second street

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.m	8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'ss.	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:30 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
Johns Accom'n	5:00 p m	Johns Accom'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
4th do	2:30 p m	3d do	1:05 p m
6th do	6:00 p m	4th do	3:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 8:50 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	3:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p m. and 5:40 p. m. Returning leaves New Brighton Station at 8:30 a. m., 7:00 a. m. 12:30 p. m. and 2:00 p. m.

Allentown Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	3:50 p m
2d do	5:00 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	8:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	2:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	8:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	8:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:00 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accom'n	leaves
Steubenville Accom'n	leaves	Allegheny	8:50 p. m.
Cleveland	1:15 p. m.	Cleveland	6:00 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	Cincinnati	10:00 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert ..... 13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach ..... 58 Fourth st.
C. Heimbold ..... 98 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather ..... Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill ..... New York.

Banks.
First National Bank ..... Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank ..... Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh ..... Fourth st
Allegheny Bank ..... Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers' ..... Market st.
Citizens' Bank ..... corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell ..... 132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co. ..... 133 Wood st.
Slater & South ..... 54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy ..... 78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock ..... 78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven ..... corner Third and Wood.
John P. Hunt ..... Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin ..... 64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder ..... corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey ..... 160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co. ..... 73 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons ..... 13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King ..... 211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles ..... Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co ..... St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co. ..... 149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock ..... 29 Wood street

Cloths and Manitillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Manitilla Store ..... 73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton ..... Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr ..... 3 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown ..... 156 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
Boyd, Barker & Co. ..... 59 Market st.
J. M. Birchfield ..... corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates ..... 21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne ..... 77 and 79 Fifth street.
Gardner & Schleiter ..... 92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch ..... 96 Market st.
R. R. Gardner ..... 59 Market st.
White, Orr & Co. ..... 25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co. ..... 64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming ..... corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Super ..... corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co ..... corner Wayne and Liberty sts
R. L. Fahnestock & Co. ..... 75 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer ..... 250 Penn st
Quincy A. ..... 278 Penn st

Founders.
Charles Knap ..... cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford ..... cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. H. Price ..... Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
G. Wm. Bagaley ..... 718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son ..... 191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co. ..... 130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson ..... 221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co. ..... corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly ..... cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
G. Ihmsen & Son ..... 133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming ..... 139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co. ..... 50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co. ..... 91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons ..... 7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother ..... 291 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National ..... McKeesport
Union ..... Philadelphia
Girard House ..... Philadelphia
Belvidere ..... Sharpsburg
Jones House ..... Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co. ..... 121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips ..... cor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co. ..... 91 and 93 Water street.
Jones & Laughlin ..... 121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co. ..... 83 Water st.
Lloyd & Black ..... 88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co. ..... 67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co. ..... 37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co. ..... corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co. ..... corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Dela ware Mutual Insurance co. ..... 35 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co. ..... 149 First st.
Joseph Pennock ..... 141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co. ..... 86 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts ..... 18 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
E. McMaster & Gazzam ..... 98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell ..... Grant street.
Hampton & Moreland ..... 93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson ..... 144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell ..... 132 Fourth street.
E. S. Miller ..... 114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro. ..... Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee ..... No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer ..... 83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee ..... 10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr ..... 128 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor ..... 82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman ..... 33 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter ..... Temperanceville.
Foster & Co. ..... cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co. ..... 37 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham ..... 124 First st.
John Moorhead ..... 74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co. ..... 118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz ..... Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co. ..... Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr. ..... Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company ..... 27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co. ..... 31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co. ..... 19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. ..... cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson ..... Third st.
Cochran & Russell ..... Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company ..... 80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw ..... 54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond ..... 39 Fifth st.

Pictures Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht ..... 126 Smithfield st.

Pinning Mill.
Shaub & McDonald ..... Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette ..... 51 Grant street.

Photographs.
W. J. Furstance ..... cor. Market & Fifth streets.
R. L. H. Jacobs ..... 42 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. S. Bryan ..... 9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence ..... 189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot ..... cor. Ross & Watersstreet.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot ..... cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central ..... cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie ..... Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing ..... 64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams ..... Fifth street.
John Meyer ..... 46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert ..... 32 Diamond.
E. Reineman ..... 67 Smithfield st.
Roeckeisen ..... 47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co. ..... 83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co. ..... corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co. ..... 137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co. ..... 37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer ..... 84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer ..... 47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co. ..... 27 Fifth st.
A. B. Chaddock ..... 18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim ..... Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price ..... Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw ..... 31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi ..... Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co. ..... 86 and 88 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin ..... Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons ..... Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co. ..... 27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes ..... 107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting, Twine.

se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,

se23:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street, (One Square above the Bridge) BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and superheating Pipes; Gear Ketting; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadsticad Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH ..... DAVID E. PARK ..... JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Counters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sads and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Planing Mill and Carpenters' use. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands. Made since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Lewis and Illinois, Northern

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	6 3/4	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	57½	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	66	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	60	" 4
0	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	
50	Third National	110	—	—	
50	Fourth National	110	—	—	
50	First National, A'ly	110	—	—	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	49¾	" 4 ₱ ct.		
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
42	Western	—	83½	May	$2.50
32	Monongahela	34	—		$3.00
50	Eureka	80	82	"	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh	84	84		
25	Allegheny	—	28½		$3 00
25	People's	98	98¾		$4 00
50	Penna	—	32½		
	BRIDGES.				
28	Monongahela	—	28¼		4 ₱ ct.
53	St. Clair Street	40	—		5 ₱ ct.
50	Hand Street	—	50		5 ₱ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—		
28	Birmingham	—	31¾		$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	
50	Penna. Central	—	—	72¾	
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	114	
100	Cleveland	—	—	112½	
50	Connellsville	11	13	12¾	
60	do (interest)	11¾	12	—	
50	Steubenville	—	10½	—	
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	68	70	69	
34	Birmingham	—	—	90	
50	Citizens	—	—	95	
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2 50
50	Allegheny	—	24½	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 ₱ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	
	Ardesco	—	—	—	
10	North American	—	9	7¾	
10	Dalzell	—	—	7¾	1 ₱ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	—	13	—	2 ₱ ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	—	4 ₱ ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Plats. & Greens. Tpk	—	—	11¾	
50	Monga'hela Naviga'n	—	48	—	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	82	
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	73	
	do 6's	—	—	97	
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	
	do 6's	—	—	79	
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	
	Connellsville 6's	—	100	80½	
	Steun. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	96¾	—	

THURSDAY, July 28—P. M.

The First National Bank of this city, (formerly the Pittsburgh Trust Company,) as will be seen by their advertisement in this morning's paper, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the new three-year notes, bearing seven-and-three-tenths per cent interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a late circular, defines very concisely and clearly the object of his present financial policy, and an explanation of the present loan. He gives directions to all the authorized depositaries and financial agents of the Government to receive subscriptions for two hundred millions of 7-30 treasury notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual coupons attached, and payable in lawful money—greenbacks. These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15th, 1867. The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and in blank or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers. No subscription will be received for less than fifty dollars. The European demand recently set in for the 5-20 years 6 per cent. gold-bearing bonds is most opportune, and will so improve the price of Government securities as to enable the Secretary to float his 7-30 notes without materially inflating the currency. It is this demand that is probably improving the prices of Government loans. For a short time the 7-30 notes may be used to a moderate extent as currency, but with a half month's interest on them, thus making them more valuable than greenbacks or bank notes, they will be almost entirely retired and held as investment until the currency coupon matures.

—The New York *Times* of Wednesday says: "The official announcement of the programme of the New 7-30 per cent. Loan, has a good effect to-day on the Stock and Money markets. It also tends to settle financial confidence in the future of the market. There is evidently more disposition to lend money and buy Stocks both for investment and on speculation. The Gold bearing Stocks of the United States have gone up two per cent. on the 5-20s, making from 3@4 per cent. since the cheap sales of last week. The price at the early Board reached 107¾ ₱ cent. The belief is the price will go up, at an early day, to 110 ₱ cent. The 6s of 1881 follow up this advance, and the old 7-30 ₱ cents convertible and soon to be converted into the 1881s, are also higher. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers to-day is reduced in some instances to 6 ₱ cent. per annum and there is altogether an easier feeling at the Banks, where, it was predicted, the announcement of a new Government loan might add to instead of allaying the concern which was felt ten days or a fortnight ago."

—The loan market of New York is reported as fairly supplied at 7 per cent., and the accumulation of capital seeking investment is increasing. The banks there have withdrawn from the Treasury over five millions of the temporary loan. At the close of this week the amount withdrawn will ke about nine millions. Those institutions are to lerably strong in legal tenders. In financial circles there is a very strong feeling that the banks, to be safe in the existing deranged condition of the currency, should keep a reserve of legal tenders equal to at least fifteen per cent of their liabilities.

—Government securities, says the N. Y. *Tribune* of Wednesday, a e the leading favorite of the day, but the improvement noticed yesterday has extended to the general list, and there is a marked increase of speculative feeling. Operators argue that there is to be a full supply of capital at 7 ₱ cent, at least, a rate not onerous to any brisk speculation. Railway shares are passing into the hands of cliques again, not largely, but still to an extent which tells upon prices. Many shares can be loaned in large amounts at 6 ₱ cent., and the whole list is carried with greater ease than for several weeks.

—The week's exports from the port of New York of domestic produce and miscellaneous articles have been to the enormous amount of $8,040,364, including $3,383,296 to the single port of Liverpool. The total exports in the same week last year were to the value of only $3,986,300.

—The Bank of Mutual Redemption, in Boston, is to become a national bank, under the name of the National Bank of Redemption. Its capital will be $6,01,700, with the privilege of increasing it to $2,000,000. This institution has accounts with one hundred and thirty of the country banks in New England, and about one-tenth of the number have organized under the National Currency act, while nine others have decided to come under the same law.

—A number of new banking institutions are in course of formation in San Francisco, to be organized under the general laws of California. The Bank of California, with a capital of $2,6.0,000, paid up in gold, is already in operation.

—At Chicago yesterday according to the *Tribune*, comparative quiet ruled the money market. Very little but first class mercantile paper was offered to the bankers, and borrowers with this kind of securities generally got what they wanted. Reckless operators have lost courage, and they will undoubtedly soon retire from the field entirely. No respectable bankers pretend to recognize them now. The favorable tenor of the latest foreign advices, and the advance in gold, stimulated our produce market somewhat this morning, and wheat was carried up 1@2c, but as sellers at the advance were largely in the excess of buyers, few transactions took place, and the advance could hardly be maintained. Advices from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., are to the effect that speculators receive no more encouragement from bankers and capitalists in those cities than they do in Chicago. We have several extracts from the New York papers, verifying this fact. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Saturday says: "Speculation is dead, and the bold and reckless operators of the last two months who have not been shrewd enough to realize, will retire from the field rather the worse for the conflict." The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The demand from speculators and merchants carrying produce has ceased almost entirely. They having found it almost impossible to obtain accommodations at the banks, have turned their attention to the street, where loans are obtained at 1@2½ per cent. The demand from this class of borrowers has fallen off considerably during the past few days. The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says: "The combined efforts of speculators generally, and those parties in particular who have been attempting to 'corner' gold, have not succeeded in preventing the gradual but sure decline in almost every commodity."

—The following table shows the amount of outstanding circulation of the free and independent banks of the State of Ohio, and also the amount of United States and Ohio stock now on deposit to secure that circulation:

INDEPENDENT BANKS.	Circulation.	Securities.
Bank of Geauga	$ 86,408	$89,000
City Bank of Columbus	15,765	61,000
Comm'l Bank of Cincinnati	4,768	5,000
City Bank of Cleveland	104,530	106,000
Dayton Bank	148,900	151,101
Franklin Bank of Zanesville	4,102	10,100
Mahoning County Bank	75,873	76,000
Sandusky City Bank	40,175	40,000
Western Reserve Bank	101,949	101,000
FREE BANKS.		
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland	203 582	204 146
Bank of Marion	42 345	42 500
Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati	35 000	39 000
Champaign County Bank	71 051	86 270
Franklin Bank of Portage	13 238	15 167
Forest City Bank	26 6 8	30 0 0
Springfield Bank	50 000	50 000
Miami Valley Bank	14 150	14 500
Iron Bank of Ironton	58 730	58 753
Merchants' Bank, Massillon	140 126	146 100
Marine Bank, Toledo	58 050	66 962
Pickaway County Bank	23 889	27 000
Strak County Bank	55 200	65 430
Mount Vernon Bank	85 000	80 000
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati		15 000
Wadsworth Bank, Ashland		15 000
Savings Bank, Zanesville	657	8 9.8

Providence Printing Cloths Market.

Printing Cloths—The market is very dull for the last two weeks. The following are all the sales for that time which took place last week: 1,500 pieces, 50x64, 32c, early in the week; 3,500 do, 60x64, 36c—5,000 pieces.

WOOL—Market quiet; prices $1@1 05 for fleece.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, July 29, 1864. }

Business for some days past has been dull, and buyers were not disposed to operate to any extent, and they are generally waiting for lower figures, but holders are not inclined to give way, hence we have only a limited amount of transactions to record. The receipts of produce continues limited, which tends in no slight degree to maintain the prevailing prices. Flour was a little shaky yesterday, and buyers were asking a concession, but in some instances it was obtained, whilst, and in some instances it was obtained, whilst, and in some instances it was obtained to give way. other dealers were not disposed to give way. Bacon was in moderate demand, as we have before intimated, and prices have reached to the top. The last advance had the effect of enticing off a large number of consumers, whose means would not allow them to purchase so high an article as Bacon had become, and hence we were compelled to look at the article, as purchase was out of the question. Among the sales we note the following:

GRAIN—The market is quiet, with a steady demand for all descriptions at the late advance.

FLOUR—The sales for some days past have been quite small, merely to supply the wants of the local trade. The high prices asked had the effect to bring to market a number of lots that had been stored for an advance in prices Among the sales we note the following, (it may be proper to note that a number of lots of country flour have found their way to this market and were disposed of at various prices according to quality,) viz, extra family, country brands, sales 100 bbls $10; sales mixed do, extra $9 50; sales of city brands, 45 bbls extra family $10 75@11; 50 bbls do, $11; 50 do, choice $11 25.

DRIED FRUIT—We have nothing new to note as regards this article. Apples: sales of bushels at 10@10½. Peaches steady at 19@20c ₱ lb.

SALT—Was in steady demand, prices have undergone no change. Sales 164 bbls at $3.

GRAIN—The market for some days past has not been very active, the unfavorable rains limited the sales were likewise. Prices seem more like receding, than advancing. The following are what came under our notice: Corn, the high price that has ruled the market for some time past has increased the receipts.—Sales 700 bush. shelled to arrive at $1 55; 350 do on track at $1 56, and 1 car load do at $1 60. Wheat, the offerings are very small. We quote, nominally at, Red $2 00; White $2 10. Oats were unchanged; sales 200 bush. from store at $1 08; 350 do at $1 05; 700 do at $1 00; 200 bush. do at 98c. Rye, at $1 05 per bu. Hay, the market was unchanged. The supply about keeps pace with the demand. Sales 13 loads at $40@45.

CHEESE—Was in fair demand. Prices were firm; sales 35 boxes W. R. at 20@21@22c, the latter for choice.

BUTTER—There was a steady demand for this article; sales 10 firkins and 8 tubs at 35c ₱ lb.

APPLES—The receipts were limited; the demand was limited; sales 45 bbls assorted at $3 50@4 00.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand at present being local, prices have undergone no change; sales 9,100 lbs Shoulders at 16c; 4,000 lbs Plain Hams at 19@19½c; 2,000 lbs Plain Canvassed Hams at 22c; 3,000 lbs C. C. Hams at 22@22c.

LARD—Was steady but unchanged; sales 5 tcs at 19c.

LARD OIL—Holders were asking $1 70 for No. 1.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm with a good demand; sales 1,000 lbs canvassed at 21c.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note. The present high prices have made buyers cautious, and they take hold very sparingly. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

FEED was firm. Sales 5 tons Bran at $2 ₱ cwt, and 3 tons Middlings at $3 ₱ cwt.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } PITTSBURGH, Thursday, July 28, 1864 }

The market has been inactive, and no violent fluctuations have occurred, As intimated in our last, manufacturers of Flint Glassware have made a further advance in their prices of about fifteen per cent. in addition to the ten per cent, noticed by us on the 14th inst.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb.
" Citric	1 55	to	1 60	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 90	"
Allspice	45	to	50	"
Alcohol 76 0-0	3 58	to	3 62	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 63	to	3 68	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60	lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to	1 50	"
Alum	7	to	7½	lb
Ammonia Carb	41	to	48	"
" Aqua ff	13	to	15	"
Arnica Flowers	50	to	55	"
Arrow Root, American	12½	to	15	"
" Bermuda	90	to	95	"
Arsenic, White Powder	8	to	10	"
Ashes, Pot	13	to	14	"
" Pearl	15	to	17	"
" Soda	7½	to	8	"
Assafœtida	60	to	75	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 65	to	1 75	"
" Tolu	3 50			
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 00	to	3 25	
" " Pale	75	to	85	"
" " Yellow	45	to	55	"
Bay Rum	3 90	to	4 00	gal.
Black Lead, American	4	to	5	lb
" " German	8	to	12	"
" " E. L	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass Am	1 30			
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Borax, Refined	50	to	55	"
Brimstone	8	to	9	"
Bucku	1 00	to	1 25	
Calomel, American	2 50	to	2 60	"
Camphor Refined	1 80	to	1 85	"
Camwood	10	to	11	"
Cantharides	2 70	to	2 80	"
Chalk	6 00	to	7 00	bbl.
Chamomiles, German	1 00	to	1 10	lb.
" Roman	40	to	50	"
Cochineal, Honduras	2 50	to	2 60	"
" London	1 90	to	2 10	"
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cloves	73	to	75	lb.
Concentrated Lye	12 75	to	13 75	case
Corrosive Sublimate	2 40	to	2 50	lb.
Cream Tartar	75	to	1 10	"
Cubebs	1 00	to	1 10	"
Cuttlebar	40	to	55	"
Dovers Powder	4 25	to	4 35	"
Emery Corn	16	to	18	"
" Flour	12	to	13	"
Ergot	1 90	to	1 70	"
Ether sulphuric	1 20	to	1 25	"
" Nitros	70	to	75	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	21	"
" Licotice Calabria	50	to	60	"
" " Italian	52	to	55	"
" " Licorice Sicily	30	to	32	"
Fustic	6½	to	7	"
Galls Aleppo	1 18	to	1 25	"
Gum Arabic, White	85	to	1 00	"
" " sorts	70	to	75	"
" Drops	50	to	55	"
" Gamboge	1 30	to	1 35	"
" Myrrh	75	to	85	"
" Tragacanth sorts	60	to	70	"
" " Flake	1 50	to	1 60	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	80	to	85	"
Hydrarg Cum Creta	1 12	to	1 15	"
Indigo Manilla	1 75	to	1 85	"
" Spanish float	2 00	to	2 10	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 00	to	11 00	"
Juniper Berries	9	to	11	"
Lac Dye	65	to	75	"
Logwood Camp	4½	to	5	"
" St Domingo	4	to	4½	"
Madder	22	to	24	lb
Magnesia Calcined	1 40	to	1 50	"
Magnesia Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S F	1 65	to	1 75	"
Morphia	11 50			₱ oz.
Moss Irish	10	to	13	lb.
Moss Iceland	25	to	28	"
Nitrate Silver	2 65	to	2 70	₱ oz.
Nutmegs	1 90	to	2 00	lb.
Oil Castor	3 90	to	4 10	gall
Cod Liver	3 75	to	4 00	"
" Croton	7 75	to	8 00	"
" Lard	1 70	to	1 65	"
" Linseed	1 78	to	1 80	"
" Neatsfoot	1 25	to	1 40	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" " Marseilles qts	6 50	to	9 00	₱ doz
" " Bordeaux	14 00	to	19 00	"
" Sperm genuine winter	3 00	to	3 25	gall
" Tanners	1 50	to	1 75	"
" Whale W B	1 75	to	1 80	"
Opium	19 00	to	19 50	lb.
Pepper African Cayenne	70	to	75	"
Pepper, Black	50	to	55	"
Phosphorus	2 40	to	2 50	"
Potass Chlorate	1 00	to	1 10	lb.
" Bi Chromate	36	to	38	"
" Iodide	7 60	to	7 25	"
Precipitate Red	2 80	to	2 90	"
" White	3 70	to	3 80	"
Putty in bladders	7½	to	8½	"
Quicksilver	2 40	to	2 45	lb
Quinine Sulph	4 00	to	4 20	oz.
Root Gentian	25	to	30	lb
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	52	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac	6 60	to	6 75	"
" Jalap	6 75	to	6 90	"
" Licorice	3 75	to	4 00	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	20	to	25	"
" Sar-aparilla Hond	4 00	to	4 50	"
" " Mexican	68	to	72	"
Rosin (bbl. 280 lbs)	40	to	45	"
Sal Epsom	54 00	to	58 00	bbl.
" Rochelle	6	to	7	lb.
" Soda	95	to	1 00	"
Seed Canary	8	to	9	"
" Hemp	9 00	to	9 50	bus.
Senna, Alex	5 00	to	5 50	"
" E. I	85	to	40	lb
Soda Bi. Carb	26	to	30	"
Soda caustic	11¾	to	12½	lb.
Soap Castile	16½	to	17½	"
" White	30	to	33	"
Starch	48	to	52	"
Sugar Lead	9	to	10	"
Sulphur Flors	70	to	75	"
Shellac	12	to	13	"
Tannin	10	to	12	"
Terra Japonica	45	to	48	oz.
Turpentine Spts	16½	to	17½	lb
Uva Ursi	4 12	to	4 25	gal.
Venitian Red	2½	to	3	lb.
Whiting	6¾	to	7½	"
White Lead Pure	4	to	4½	"
" " Fancy Brds	20	to	21	"
" " Dry	9½	to	18½	"
Red	20			"
Litharge	17	to	20	"
Zinc ln Oil	20			"
" French	14	to	16	"
	17	to	18	"

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—The demand for leaf has been fair, and the market firm at our quotations. The demand for manufactured has been light, but the higher grades are held firmly. We change our quotations for dark medium leaf, 5's to 10's, and quote 5's, 8's and 10's at 70@80c, which is the only alteration we have to make.

Ohio seed Leaf—Fillers, per lb, old, 7@10, new, 7@7½; medium wrappers, old, 12@15, new, 18@20c; fine wrappers, old, 23@25c, new, 20@25; selections, old, 28@30c; new, 26@30c.

Kentucky Manufacturing—Common lugs, ₱ lb old, 8@10c; new, 9@11c; medium leaf, old, 13 @19c; new, 15@19c; fine leaf, old, 23@25c; new, 20@25c, selections, old, 30@35c; new, 30@36c.

Virginia Leaf—New—Common lugs, 10@15c; medium leaf, 17@22c; fine leaf, 30@35c; selections, 50c@$1 15

Manufactured—5's, 8's and 10's, dark, 70@80c; do bright, 80c@$1; bright pounds, 80c to $1 10; fine, do do, $1 25@1 40; Kentucky six twist, 37@ 40c.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The market for this staple continues firm but inactive, the want of stock, especially of foundry Pig Metal, limiting operations, and we quote at $56@70 ₱ ton, cash, for the three numbers, with a small business doing at these rates, most makers being sold ahead of their production. Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers. For manufactured Iron the demand continues good at fully former rates, and the mills generally are well off for orders.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, July 29, 1864. }

Business in the oil way continues inactive. There has been no sales reported since the 22d. Buyers are not disposed to take hold at the present asking rates. They don't see any money in the operation, hence they are not disposed to invest just at this time. The prices here are so near those of New York, that no margin is left to cover the expense of shipment East. The stock on hand is very small, whilst the receipts are barely worth mentioning, hence the stock here is accumulating very slowly. The refineries here appear to have sufficient Crude on hand to supply the orders they have on hand for refined, so they are out of the market at present. They refuse to take hold of Crude at the asking prices. The high price of freight, $2 00 per barrel, between Oil City and this place, runs up the cost materially. There will be no remedy for this until we have a rise of water.

A number of oil dealers at the former place are storing the oil for future shipments, whilst the oil procured at the upper end of the creek is forwarded direct to New York from that point. The receipts of oil since our last amounted to 702 bbls. In the absence of sales we can give the asking prices.

Crude—Buyers are not disposed to take hold. The nominal rates were 38c, packages returned, and 43c, packages included. No sales transpired.

Refined—Was neglected—buyers were not on hand. It can be purchased, bonded at 70c; free, 90c. No sales reported.

Residuum—Was in moderate demand. Sales of 180 bbls, at $7.

Naptha—Was held at 35c, without transactions.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Gallagher & Danver, 146 bbls; Stuckler & Baxter, 76; Manhall & King, 25; McKelvey & Miller, 40; Beal & Hill, 95. J Gallagher, 79; J T Stockdale, 80; Pennock & Ball, 59; R D Cochran, 59; Clarke & Co, 35; total, 702 bbls.

Oil Imports.

Lucesco Co, 224 bbls Refined to New York.
North American Co, 143 bbls Refined to New York.
Peirona Co, 100 bbls Refined to Philadelphia.
Wm MacKeown, 50 bbls tar to Philadelphia.
Dilworth & Ewing, 56 bbls to New York.
Forsythe & Bros, 56 bbls Refined to New York.
Clark & Sumner 282 bbls Refined to New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per. Cleveland & P. R. R.—C C Baisley, 100 bxs cheese; Park & McCurdy, 30 bbls copper; Nimick & Co, 40 tons pig iron; Bryce, Richards & Co, 50 bbls sand; Wm Rainey, 140 bbls flour; Owens & Kennedy, 95 bbls flour, 51 bbls apples; A J Hagan, 87 sks oats; Simpson & Knox, 502 sks oats; Feizer & Armstrong, 24 bbls apples; Fleming & Steele, 14 kgs butter, 11 sks oats; Shaver & Lazear, 100 doz brooms; A Taylor, 40 bales wool; L H Voight, 150 sks corn; A Gordon, 20 bxs sheet lead.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—H C Jaget, 175 dry hides; Culp & S, 100 bbls flour, Thomas Sheer & Jr, 200 bbls flour, Klonan & Co, 5 cars pig metal; James Wood & Son, 6 cars pig metal; J Grazier, 1 hhd tobacco; E Hide, 9 sacks cotton; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 10 bbls flour Mc-Clurken, Herron & Co, 80 bbls flour, J Mc-Laughlin, 100 green hides; A Gordan, 4 casks lead pipe.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

Reported for Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST LIBERTY, July 28, 1864.

The market during the week was well supplied. There was a fair amount of transactions at fair prices. The receipts of the various kinds were large for the season. By far the largest portion was forwarded East by rail. The following are the sales:

The following is the official acount of exports by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week ending on Wednesday:

	Head.
Cattle	2,894
Sheep	7,791
Mules	349
Hogs	5,103
Horses	236

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. Fuller bought 90 head, $7 00@7 75.
J. Smith bought 75 head, $7 75.
N. Werntz bought 119 head, $7 75@8 00.

Hogs were scarce. The sales were quite small. The largest portion being driven East. Among the sales we note the following:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

W. Tounsend bought 650 head at $10 00@10 25.
W. Tounsend bought 500 head at $10 25.
W. Smith bought 120 head at $10 50.

SHEEP—The market was dull. The sales were to a moderate extent. Prices ruled about the same as previous weeks. The following are the sales that came under our notice:

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

I. H. Glass sold 147 head at $6 35.
I. H. Glass sold 190 head at $6 25.
I. H. Glass sold 195 head at $6 25.
W. Fuller sold 420 head at $6 40.
W. Fuller sold 200 head at $5 75.
J. Smith sold 265 head at $5 50.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

THURSDAY, July 28.

CATTLE—The market was brisk with a good demand. The number offered was liberal Prices presented no particular change, ruling about the same as last week; we refer to good cattle.

SHEEP was not so much fancied, prices near a shade lower.

Hogs were scarce; a few small lots only were disposed of. Prices about the same as last week.

Merrick & Dowd retailed 65 head small at $5 50 @6 00.

Myers & Bro, retailed 55 Ohio steers at $6 50@8 00.

M. Carr sold 34 do, $5 95@5 75.

F. Hartman sold 16 do, $4@6.

J. M. Talbert retailed 26 do, $4@6.

L. Whitlesy, retailed 28 Ohio cows $4@6.

Vogle & Co, sold 85 inferior do, $2 50@5.

M. Good sold 40 do, $3@6.

Greenwold sold 82 Ohio steers $4@7 50.

J. Reichly & Kroome retailed 18 do $3 50@8.

C. Hudson retailed 46 small, $4 50@6 25.

Jas. Morgan sold 37 head, $5 12.

McAllister retailed 20 head, $3 25@5.

Wood sold by 14 head, $5 75.

Gray sold 25 head, small, $2 50@5.

C. Davis retailed 20 head, $3@5.

G. Hemerick & Co. retailed 20 head, mixed, $3 50@5.

J. M. Talbert sold 19 head, $3 60@6.

A. Slatte sold 53 head, $3 50@6.

SHEEP—Market dull; sales 250 head at $4 25@ 7 00 ₱ cwt.

HOGS—Scarce; sales 21 head at $8 50, and 110 head at $8 to $9 ₱ cwt.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

July 29, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¾
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7¾
1½ to 1½ by ½ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8
¾ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ¼ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¾ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¾ and 1¾	9
1 and 1¼	9¼
¾ inch	10¼
⅝ inch	11½
½ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¾
2¾ to 2¾	7¾
3 to 3¼ inch	8
3¾ to 4 inch	8¼
4¼ and ⅝ inch	8¼

OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	7¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8
⅝ and ¾ inch	8¾

SHEET.	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10¾
" 27	10½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼ ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8¾

FLAT RAILS Punched and counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	8
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¾ by ¼ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.	₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, ⅞	$9 13
8d and 9d	8 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½
3d	9 37½
Casing Nails.	
6d	$9 13
8d	8 88
10d	8 63
12d	8 63
16d	8 63
Finishing.	
5d	9 63
6d	9 88
10d	9 13
12d	9 13
16d	9 13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Daily Report of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.

The pig iron market continues to rule very firm, with an increasing demand for the various descriptions. The stock on hand is not large; besides, some parcels are held out of the market for the present. The only receipts that arrive are by rail, the rivers being at too low a stage for navigable purposes. The sales reported yesterday were—

50 tons Ashland Anthracite..... $68 — cash.
120 tons Coal Smelted—mixture of L. S. and native ore, at equal to $65 — cash.
150 tons do. do. $66 — cash.

From the Oil City Register.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

The market has ruled quiet for the past week and transactions were light. Both buyers and sellers exhibit but little anxiety to operate until there is a more stable state of affairs in the financial market of the country. This state of affairs will only last a brief space, and then the fall business will commence in earnest. The prospects for both a good supply of oil and remunerative prices is excellent. In the absence of material quotations, we give as the ruling rates at the wells, $12 ₱ bbl. The river continues very low.

The weather is extremely cool, and cloudy. The market closes quiet, a shade firmer, with a prospect of an upward tendency as soon as business shall commence.

At the time of going to press, we learn that the Hammond Well has been started again. Can't tell how long it will stay so. Refiners are running very lightly, not over one-half of their capacity.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from our principal warehouses for the week ending Tuesday last:

SHIRK & CO'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of barrels oil received	1,341
" " shipped	1,183
Empty barrels received	1,791

PARKER & CASTLE.

Number of barrels oil received	2,300
" " shipped	2,100
Empty barrels received	2,840

Wool on the Line of the Michigan Central Railroad.

The following shows the prices of wool on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad:

Niles—Paying 95c. In Berlin county there are 45 000 to 50,000 lbs of wool yet in the hands of wool-growers.

Dowagiac—Paying 90 to 95c. In Cass county there are 8,000 to 10,000 lbs of wool yet in the hands of farmers.

Decatur—Paying 95c to $1. In Van Buren county 10,000 to 12,000 lbs in the hands of farmers.

Lawton—Paying 85 to 90c.

Kalamazoo—Paying 90c to $1. From 25,000 to 30,000 lbs in the hands of farmers in Kalamazoo county.

Galesburg—95c to $1.
Battle Creek—95c to $1.
Marshall—98c to $1 05.
Albion—95c to $1.
Parma——to $1.
Jackson—95 to 100c. The amount of wool bought here is 570,000 lbs. The farmers have 29,000 lbs in store of A. Bennet, and 10,000 lbs to be